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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

General Strikes Are Tyranny

Uptorn Cities Hope for Reason

Austria Fights More Bombers

Nature Aids U. S. Crop Halting

Mongolia Holds Far East Stage

Toronto Girl Shows no Limits

THE United States sees its labor troubles in many centers continue, but regards the danger of numerous general strikes as having passed. San Francisco analyzes its strike which collapsed and finds it brought to organized labor which assumed to tie up the city no advantages. The strike disputes are unsettled by it, and public sentiment was driven away. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, investigating, declares a general strike is minority rule, dictatorship. "It is tyranny and not to be tolerated for one moment by a free people." William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, calls the San Francisco strike a mistake and declares no sympathetic strike, violating contracts reached through collective bargaining, is right or can win. His counsel is expected to retard general strike promoters at Portland and Minneapolis—The one actual gain is the showing up of the general strike as a false, fallacious and hopeless thing.

¶ Portland opens its port after 10 weeks with non-union labor loading a ship and the police holding back the strikers, with the national guard in waiting outside the city. Seattle sees Mayor Charles L. Smith and the police use clubs and tear gas in driving back 2300 strikers and reopening a lane to the piers for freight trains and trucks. Minneapolis sees police gunfire and clubs kill one and injure 50 in an assault by striking truck drivers upon the convoy of a truck moving merchandise. Strike leaders fail to deprive the city of ice and milk. Martial law impends with 4000 militiamen ready. In spite of force being exhibited in many places, the futility of force becomes more apparent and mediators' hopes grow stronger—They expect reason to find the settlement for these strikes.

¶ Austria's government admits its drastic measures to stop terrorism have failed. With hanging named for possession of explosives, dynamiting of railroads, bridges and plants continues. But even as the Reichspost admits the failure, three Socialist dynamiters are caught in the act and will hang. Public sympathy appears to support the National Socialists. Judges impose light sentences on them. Their youth are arrested by scores for wearing the new badge of white stockings. Italy's press says the late Mussolini-Hitler meeting amounted to nothing—Otherwise, the papers say, the dynamite outrages in Austria would cease.

¶ Washington checks up the extent to which nature has stepped in as unwelcome assistant in curtailing production of five major staples. Droughts, insects and floods have given a mighty downward shove. AAA planned to cut wheat from 844,000,000 to 718,000,000 bushels. July's report indicates a crop of 483,662,000 bushels. Cotton drops below its cut from 14,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales. Corn, tobacco and hogs are making their lows—Maybe men will now quit correcting nature and more wisely start to correcting themselves.

¶ Outer Mongolia pushes to the front of the stage in the Far East drama, being played by Russia and Japan. As the republic celebrates its tenth anniversary, Moscow sends Leon Karakhan and a commission to Urga with gifts of Soviet airplanes and motor-buses. Mongolian Premier Gendun accepts these as tokens of a friendship guaranteeing the Mongolian republic's maintenance and development. Japan, according to Moscow newspapers, is redoubling its efforts to persuade Mongolian princes to join Manchukuo—How far will Russian opposition go to thwart Japanese ambition?

¶ Belgium's Chamber grants the Broqueville Government full powers in economic and financial fields for six months. Rule by decree begins, with some elements fearing a dictatorship, others fearing cuts in wages, civil salaries and unemployment aid. Spain ends the efforts of self-styled "Boris I" to make himself ruler of the little state of Andorra by jailing the pompous school-teacher. Sweden welcomes 4000 delegates from the ends of the earth to the Woman's Christian Temperance convention. The Crown Prince pays a tribute to the memory of Frances Willard—She looked to the welfare of homes, which means the welfare of future generations.

¶ Toronto University watches its trigonometery ace make her début as a star in grand opera at Asbury Park, N. J. Mlle. Val Yoska, carrying off the vocal honors as Amneris in "Aida" produced by the New York Grand Opera Company, is none other than Edith Shuttleworth of Toronto, who amazed the university by her proficiency in higher mathematics, made the swimming team, won a tennis prise and an athletic letter, and planned a career in chemical research. But that golden voice just wouldn't be muted—Who says this isn't a girl's world if she knows it?

Belgians Move Step Towards Dictatorship

Chamber Votes Cabinet Full Powers in Economics and Finance

Senate Must Approve

Premier to Get Six Months' Margin for Producing Big Reforms

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BRUSSELS, July 21—Six months' full powers in the economic and financial field were granted to the Broqueville Government by the Belgian Chamber yesterday by 89 votes to 77.

The voting follows three weeks of discussions of the Cabinet's demand to rule Belgium by decrees for seven months, now reduced to six. In some circles there is anxiety lest Parliament's holiday be a prelude to a form of dictatorship. In others, particularly in labor circles, there is even greater apprehension that the Cabinet under the cover of emergency decrees, might attack salaries, wages, social services and unemployment pay.

The Government, on the other hand, says to the Belgian democracy, "at the end of six months we will report to Parliament on the reform program which alone can overcome the grave economic crisis." Moreover the necessary plan is so intricate and big that it cannot be subjected to ordinary slow-moving parliamentary process of discussion, says the small majority Government.

One exception in the bill is that the Government may not touch the Belgian franc. It can reduce pensions, state salaries, social services, increase taxation and even take away the semi-autonomy enjoyed by the Communes or local councils. Yet the budgets must be balanced.

Passage of the bill through the Senate next week is believed certain.

Meanwhile, M. Gustave Sap, Finance Minister, has already announced the expenditure on the public debt would be reduced by conversion schemes on the English model and would be voluntary.

Migration in Italy To Uncrowded Land Benefits 1,700,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—The extent and importance of the work carried out in transferring workers and peasants from congested districts in Italy to those which can afford them employment are stressed in the annual report published by the Commissariate for Internal Migration and Land Settlement.

In the five-year period 1929-1933 altogether 1,711,222 workers have been moved, and it is estimated that 90,000,000 days of work have thus been procured for them, representing in wages no less than 1,100,000,000 lire, about $94,270,000.

The most important of the activities of the Commissariate is, however, that connected with land settlement. Since the second half of 1930 up to the end of 1933, no fewer than 4078 families, comprising more than 40,000 persons, have been permanently settled on reclaimed lands. Besides these, 1876 men accompanied by their families have been settled in the houses for road up-keep agents, opened by the Autonomous Road Corporation, and 1420 families have been established in the country round Naples and Bari.

The task of selecting settlers for the Italian African colonies is also intrusted to this Commissariate which in the last four years has enabled 1000 families to migrate to Lybia.

Peace in Milk Situation Roiled

It's True; Dry Hotel in Boston

Girl Teams Toss the Horseshoe

Layer of Cooler Air Said to Be Settling Over Heated Area—Club Woodstock at Ayer Loses Its License —Payson Smith Appeals for Better Movies

Today's News of Greater Boston

All That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Contented farmers looked at their contented cows today, glad that peace had come to the milk industry. But in Boston roamed a figure that promised to upset that contentment.

After years of chaos, legislation was passed this year providing for a milk control board to fix prices to the farmers, insuring fair profit and to watch consumer prices with the right to fix them when and if needed. Consumer interests were thus considered safeguarded, and consumers, like the farmers and their cows, were contented, too.

All was quiet until this week, when Mr. Arthur J. Gross, Boston lawyer, who said he represented the consumers, sought a referendum which would nullify the present legislation.

Today Mr. Gross's self-appointment as the consumer's friend was hotly challenged by the outstanding consumer organization of the State, the Consumers' League. Its secretary, Miss Margaret Wiseman, long a leader in eliminating sweatshops, in protecting workers and looking out for the consumers came out in a flat opposition to the Gross move. Said Miss Wiseman:

"No referendum is necessary as there is no danger of price fixing in the industry with the present board of eminently fitted men. Two of the three members, Mr. Edward Shattuck and Mr. George O'Brien are on record as opposed to price fixing."

* * *

Strength was lent to the Wiseman stand since the Consumers' League was opposed to the legislation when passed because of the clause that permitted consumer price fixing which the league considered a dealer measure aimed at eliminating cash-and-carry milk sales, thus making milk at retail more costly.

But with the present board the value of wise administration as against mere legislative text is proven. The league feels that the new board will safeguard what the league considers the one dangerous threat of the present legislation.

Mr. Gross without the Consumers' League was considered in a weakened position today. The question was raised: How, without the Consumers' League, could he convince the public he represented the consumers?

On the Common

Old Sport for Youngsters

A clink of metal and the thud of smitten sod were heard on Boston Common today. The Boston play-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

British Defeat U.S. Track Team; Bonthron Beaten

Oxford-Cambridge Combination Win Over Princeton-Cornell

LONDON, Eng., July 21 (AP)—The combined track and field forces of Oxford-Cambridge today defeated the Princeton-Cornell team, 7 first places to 5, in the seventh renewal of the international series featured by the defeat of Bill Bonthron of Princeton, in both the mile and half-mile runs.

Jack Lovelock, great New Zealand mile runner, defeated Bonthron in the mile by a yard in the slow time of 4m. 15.4s. Reach of Oxford was third.

J. C. Stothard, of Cambridge, raced to victory over Bonthron in the 880-yard run, winning in 1m. 58.6s. Steve Sampson, of Cornell, was third. Charles Stanwood, former Bowdoin star, now of Oxford and a three-time winner last year, won the 120-yard high hurdles in 15.3s. with his teammate Pilbrow second and George Willock, of Princeton, third.

Bob Kane, of Cornell, came through with a brilliant 48 4-5s.-quarter-mile victory to win the first point for the invading collegians. Rathbone, of Cambridge, trailed him by only a yard. Dick Hardy, Cornell, chalked up another victory as he outsped E. I. Davis, Cambridge, to take the 100-yard dash by a yard with Bob Linders, also of Cornell, third, two yards back. The time was 10s.

Mike Berman of Princeton made it three straight for the United States as he took the shotput with a toss of 44ft. 9in., with Walt Wood, Cornell, second with 43ft. 10in.

P. D. Ward of Cambridge took the three mile run from Henry Hogan of Princeton, with C. O. Healey of Oxford third. The time was 15m. 10.8s., and Davis came back to win the 220-yard dash, with Kane second and Jimmy Curran of Princeton third.

Stanwood made it two straight as

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Cut in Code Price By Coal Company Stirs NRA Action

Solid Fuel Authority Says It Will Proceed Against New York Concern

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—The "constitutional right" of a retail dealer to give his customers the benefits of lower operating expenses by charging from 50 cents to $1 a ton less than his competitors, thereby scrapping the price agreement fixed by the NRA code authority for the industry, is under fire here today.

Promptly upon announcement yesterday by the Newton Creek Coal and Coke Company, one of the largest independent retail coal dealers in the city, that it would give the consuming public the benefit of its experience in buying high-grade coal at reasonable prices by passing the economies along to its trade, the Retail Solid Fuel Authority revealed that it would proceed against the company under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The case, which a spokesman for the authority said would be the first of its kind, will be based on the obligation of members of the industry to observe the provisions of the code, it was said.

Mr. Dominick Luzino, president and treasurer of the company, said he had not given up his Blue Eagle nor had the authority requested him to relinquish it, although he had served notice of his intention not to adhere to the price code for the industry.

The code requires coal dealers to charge from $3 to $3.50 a ton for deliveries, Mr. Luzino said. The Newtown Creek Coal & Coke Company, which does an annual business said to approximate $3,000,000, has made a profit under normal condtions by charging about $2.50 a ton, he said.

In his formal statement to the public, Mr. Luzino said his company was paying the schedule of wages provided by the industry's code and also by its employees' union.

"We have raised wages and shortened hours," the statement continued. "In the past we have had in our employ as many as 300 employees, all of whom have been well-contented. Today we are employing 130 people, mostly on part time, due to the divisional code fixing of prices.

"It is our contention that when the local code authority fixed prices which we were compelled to sell for, they based their price on the large producing companies' circular without due regard to competing coal at the mines of equal quality.

"We also, being independent, are able to save by our purchasing power. Other large companies are normally obliged to buy from certain companies and are compelled to pay a higher price for their coal at the mines."

Relief for South Carolina Amounts to $21,945,674

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Of $21,945,674 poured into South Carolina for relief during the 17-month period from Dec. 1, 1932 to April 30, 1934, only 7.46 per cent or $1,651,275 was spent for administrative purposes, FERA offices here report.

The largest single amount disbursed was for labor—$16,691,295—or more than three-fourths of the total. Recipients of direct relief, or those unable to perform manual labor, were allocated $2,582,691. The FERA also donated several million pounds of foodstuffs to the needy.

Spain Ends Opera-Bouffe Revolution by Jailing 'Prince Boris of Andorra'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, July 21—An opera-bouffe attempt at revolution in Lilliputian Andorra, in the fastnesses of the Pyrenees separating Spain and France, has ended in the arrest by the Spanish authorities of a teacher who has recently declared himself ruler of that inaccessible region under the title of "Prince Boris the First."

Andorra is a valley so diminutive and so shut off from civilization that its 5000 peasant inhabitants have been allowed by the mutual jealousies of their Spanish and French neighbors to maintain semi-independence since the middle ages.

"Boris's" arrest has been made by the Spanish section of the Andorran militia, a body of 600 men controlled by two officers, one nominated by Spain and the other by France. But the events are not expected to have international repercussions.

The action followed bombastic proclamations wherein "Boris," calling himself "Baron de Skosyreff" and "Prince Andorra" issued a "declaration war" against the Bishop of Urgel who represents the Spanish suzerainty.

These proclamations promise to "succor the needy, provide education for all and plenty of sport but no gambling."

"Boris" has had a varied career, his experiences including those of a professorship in English in the Mediterranean island of Majorca.

Canada to Legislate Against Loan 'Sharks'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Legislation to prevent loan companies from charging extortionate interest rates and charges is promised by the Government. Two bills to incorporate loan companies under the existing regulations passed the banking committee in the face of vigorous opposition from the Liberal minority, who wanted interest and charges limited to 12½ per cent per annum. The fight was renewed in the House of Commons, members declaring that people securing loans through such companies were forced to pay interest and service charges totaling as high as 40 per cent. The Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, came to the assistance of the opposition, admitting that the bill should not be passed in its present form and referring it back to the committee for further consideration.

Wallace Sees Virtual Policy Of Free Trade

Tells Wellesley Institute Social Justice Rests on Spiritual Basis

Fair Share For All

AAA Must Fill Gap to Restore Farm Parity, Secretary Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 21—Ultimate approach to a virtual policy of free trade and a drastic pruning of the inefficient limbs of industry was forecast by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in an address before the second Summer Institute for Social Progress here last night.

Restoration of foreign purchasing power for American products through reductions in the tariffs was presented by the secretary as the normal and permanent solution to the farmers' problems. But attainment of this policy will mean, he told the institute, the gradual elimination or readjustment of those American industries that cannot meet world prices.

This adjustment must be made gradually to avert unemployment, he said, but it must be made in the cause of a balanced prosperity among industry, labor and the farmer. The alternative, according to him, is to continue abortive curtailments of crops to meet a purely domestic market.

A Spiritual Problem

Devoid of all attitudes of the typical political figure, he sounded a note often conspicuously absent in the messages of national leaders to the people.

"It is essentially a problem for th mind and spirit," he said, "if the nation is to rectify the present economic inequities and social injustices. The first step lies with those who work with religious attitudes, for there is a stirring among the people, a tendency to believe there is something spiritually amiss in a system that starves and falters on a foundation of plenty. If we can work toward the Sermon on the Mount at the same time we are perfecting our social machinery, we can make the transition into an utterly lovely world."

Asserting the present objective of the Administration is to achieve a fair balance among all interests, he condemned the allegedly increasing efforts of small pressure groups to obtain centralizing power for themselves.

No Favored Classes

"These efforts," he went on, "can no longer be tolerated. We must become a more moral people. We must put our intellects to work to bring our social advances flush with our material equipment. The 90 per cent of the people who seek no special favors must discover some instrumentality by means of which the administrators can withstand pres-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

International Passport Evolved to Help Refugees from Germany

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 21—A small exodus from Germany of National Socialists since the shootings of June 30 is believed here to have taken place—though how many is not officially known, according to the League of Nations High Commission for Refugees Coming from Germany now meeting here.

The High Commissioner, Mr. James G. Macdonald, Friday, said he had no information of their number, particularly as most of the assistance committees with which he worked were Jewish, and National Socialist refugees would be unlikely to apply to them.

Reich Promises Data

Meanwhile, the serious problem is caused by lack of passports, which has hitherto impeded the movement of refugees to countries where there is opportunity of settlement, has now been solved. All governments represented on the High Commission have agreed to issue to refugees who were without valid passports, a "document of identity and travel," similar to the one adopted by the League of Nations in 1927. This international passport, it is hoped, can be viséed free of charge.

The German Government has removed another difficulty by instructing its consular offices to give official information in written replies to Germans whose passports they are unable to renew. This accommodation should now enable the refugee to satisfy the passport authorities of the country of refuge that he cannot obtain a travel document from his own state, and to establish his identity.

Some Figures

The High Commission estimates about 65,000 refugees have left Germany, of whom more than 20,000 have found permanent homes. Approximately 20,000 have gone to Palestine, which is the principal country of settlement for Jewish émigrés. About 4500 are fit and ready for immediate emigration. Nine hundred of these are non-Jews.

The average cost of transport to countries overseas and maintenance till absorbed by the new countries is estimated at £50 per head, giving a minimum total of £225,000. That sum, Mr. MacDonald stated, would liquidate the bulk of the present emigration problem.

Jewish committees here raised £200,000 last year, £170,000 in 1934, and in the United States $1,300,000 in 1933 and $500,000 this year.

German Student Heads 'Retired' in Clean-Up; Goering Lauds Hitler

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 21—Announcement that two of the principal National Socialist student leaders—Dr. Staedel and Dr. Zaehringer—and been "retired," indicates that the "clean-up" of Saturday, June 30, has extended to academic radicals, it is held here.

Between them, these two leaders

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

The Monitor Index

Saturday, July 21, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 11
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Interior Decoration and Antiques 5
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
The Individual and World Problems [With German Translation] 10
News of Art, Music and the Theater 10
Weather 11
Events Tonight 11
Radio Time-Table 11
Daily Features 12
Editorials 14

Things Present

If you are puzzled as to the selection of a school for your child the article on the Progress in Education Page will aid you to clarify your thinking on the subject.

"Ideas Behind a Dancer" based on an interview with Miss Miriam Marmein will be found on the News of Art, Music and the Theater Page.

The purpose behind the article "Chairs As Objects of Art" is to show how pleasure may be found by exercising natural taste and innate artistic judgment on commonplace objects. Interior Decoration and Antiques Page.

And Things to Come

Sisley Huddleston makes a return visit to America and in his intimate way discusses the country and its citizens in "America Revisited," a series of five daily articles starting Monday.

Information on short cuts to swimming skill by Coach Bachrach, Johnny Weissmuller, and other experts are given in "Improving Your Swimming," a series of daily articles beginning Monday.

Three Cities Face Threat Of General Strike In West; California to Oust Reds

Seattle, Portland and Minneapolis Torn by Strife—Police and Strikers Collide and Martial Law Is Possible

General Johnson Blames Both Sides for San Francisco Fiasco

NRA Head Declares Martial Law Is Last Resort to Save a State—Green of A. F. of L. Stands Firm in Denouncing General Strikes

Strike disorders, with threats of general strikes and military rule, continue to harass western cities.

San Francisco counts the cost of its canceled general strike as a tremendous loss.

General Johnson declares it most critical, blames both sides, and condemns martial law as the last resort to save a state.

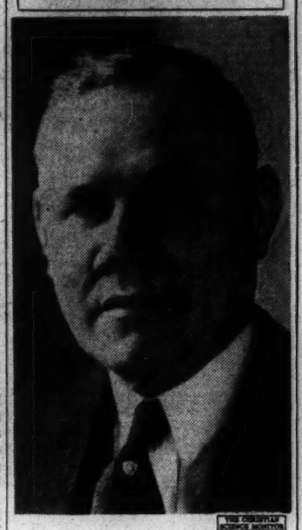
William Green, American Federation of Labor president, denounces the general strike on principle and the San Francisco fiasco as a grave mistake; says leaders were wise in calling it off.

Portland, Seattle and Minneapolis face threats of general strikes, and governors of each state stand ready to call troops if necessary.

There is in all the smoke of battle a ray of hope in San Francisco, where federal authorities are striving to settle the maritime strike of longshoremen.

California cities join in a general move to continue the drive against reds begun in San Francisco.

He Stresses Folly of General Strikes



William Green
President American Federation of Labor

Johnson Blames Both Sides For Strike Situation

Calls Walkout 'Dictatorship Tyranny-Minority Rule'

LOS ANGELES, July 21 (AP)—With the declaration that the general strike in San Francisco was "the most critical moment in recent history" and that it was "dictatorship tyranny-minority rule," Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, disclosed yesterday what he said was the "inside story" of the widespread walkout of union workers.

General Johnson criticized both the unions and employers.

General Johnson spoke twice, delivering the same address at the Grand Central Airport and the Hollywood Bowl. He flew here from San Francisco, where he is spokesman in the Government's efforts to mediate strike troubles.

Near the end of his speech, General Johnson paid tribute to Mr. George Creel, aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Governor. This came as a surprise, since Postmaster-General James A. Farley had said the Administration would take a "hands-off" attitude in the California primary elections.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Labor Still Seethes Along Pacific Coast, With Frequent Clashes

By Courtland Holdom

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21—Labor continued in a turmoil along the Pacific coast yesterday, although some 40,000 workers in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda called off their general strike and returned to work.

In Seattle the waterfront dispute raged fiercely, as storming pickets, estimated at 2000 in number, were driven back from the docks by a gas barrage laid down by 300 police, led by Mayor Charles L. Smith. No one appeared to have been seriously hurt, though hundreds were involved.

In Portland, Ore., the port was declared open after inactivity of more than two months, with the exception of operations on a municipal dock during the past two weeks. A ship was loaded under police protection while national guardsmen were held in readiness for waterfront action a few miles from the city.

Wagner at Conference

The general strike, which threatened, was held off to allow Senator Robert F. Wagner to take up Portland grievances with the National Longshoremen's Board here. Senator Wagner arrived in San Francisco yesterday afternoon and went immediately into conference with the two board members available. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Mr. Edward F. McGrady had gone to Los Angeles, but were expected back today.

General strike conditions in Alameda County were ended by action of the Central Labor Council, which voted unanimously for peace just a day after a similar body in San Francisco had ended the massed walkout there.

Teamsters on both sides of San Francisco Bay returned to work by independent voting. In East Bay cities they declined to handle merchandise on the water front, but in San Francisco it was understood they might operate without restrictions.

This city returned largely to normalcy yesterday, as hotels began to receive fresh linen. It had been found that the absence of laundry facilities had been one of the most potent causes of difficulty in the hotels and restaurants.

Drive Against Communists

Along San Francisco's Embarcadero national guardsmen drew their lines tighter than ever to protect greatly increased activity in the loading and unloading of ships.

Acting Governor Frank Merriam promised, however, that the guardsmen would be withdrawn as soon as Mayor Angelo Rossi should request such action. Withdrawal of the militia had been asked by labor in return for abandonment of the general strike, and laid down by General Johnson as a necessary prelude to settlement of the waterfront strike.

Cities in all parts of California organized to coöperate in a general drive to rid the State of Communists, as an aftermath of the strike. In many sections vigilantes continued to operate, wrecking known Communist headquarters and beating Communists. Large numbers were brought to trial in San Francisco, and it was indicated by immigration authorities that at

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Behind the Strikes

GRAVE social and economic problems, involving the changing status of Labor, underlie strike activities in many parts of the United States.

A comprehensive study of the basic factors has been made by Tully Nettleton, of the Washington staff of The Christian Science Monitor. He is writing five articles, clearly illuminating the background of the situation. The first will appear on

Monday

Minneapolis Truck Men Demand General Strike After Clash With Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 21—Four thousand National Guard troops called out by Gov. Floyd B. Olsen were held in Minneapolis today preparatory to possible placing of the city under martial law.

The city faced military rule after police fired on strike pickets of the truck drivers' union attempting to halt movement of a truck in the wholesale district Thursday afternoon. Forty-eight persons were wounded by slugs from the officers' shotguns.

Following the clash, a demand for a general strike was made by the striking truck drivers.

The clash came during negotiations between federal negotiators, Governor Olson, the strikers and the truck operators. The union had declared a strike which began Monday at midnight, claiming the operators had not lived up to an agreement made in May after a strike, in which more than 150 policemen, special policemen and pickets were injured and two special policemen slain.

Red Leadership Alleged

The operators have waged a bitter battle with newspapers, charging the union is led by Communists.

Governor Olson threatened to put the city under martial law, declaring "the blood of those wounded and dying is upon the heads of the men who brought about the breaking of a truce" which he claimed had been promised him. "I am prepared to take over military control of the city at any time," he announced.

Meanwhile officials of the general drivers union were calling upon other unions to join the strike and tie up all transportation. A short time after the Thursday riot all of the taxicab drivers were called out. Milk and ice truck drivers were asked to join the walkout.

Garden and farm produce is being dispensed from a temporary market. Farmers belonging to the Farm Holiday Association and the Truck Gardeners Association are allowed under permit from the union to bring their produce in. The municipal market district is closed.

Removals Are Urged

Immediate removal of Mayor Bainbridge and Chief of Police Johannes was demanded by the drivers union meeting at strike headquarters Thursday night. Other labor leaders joined in the demand. At this meeting several other unions pledged funds to aid the strike cause.

The shooting Thursday started as a large truck started to move away from a warehouse in the wholesale district. A truck full of pickets crashed into the departing truck and the pickets started climbing into it. Police ordered the pickets to disperse and when they continued swarming over the truck, fired into the air.

This failed to deter the strikers and the police then turned their guns on the pickets. Sprayed with buckshot, they began falling right and left. Two machine gun companies of the guard that had already been mobilized were sent to the scene and restored order without further violence.

Among the score of arrests made during and following the riot was Mr. Richard Scammon, son of Dean Scammon of the University of Minnesota.

Green Opposes Strikes Which Violate Contracts; Always Fail, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 21—Mr. Willian Green, president of the A. F. of L., joined a large segment of official as well as public opinion in condemning the general strike as a labor weapon.

Commending the San Francisco labor leaders for their action in bringing the strike to an end he pointed out that labor has never yet won a sympathetic strike in this country and that the invariable re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Telephone Rate Inquiry Started

Labor and Capital Back Housing

Averaged Hours Barred by NRA

Checks on Prices Also to Be Placed in All New Codes —Relief Rolls Drop in Summer Despite Fewer Jobs—Newton to Go

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 21—One little political item—on the surface trivial—was the sensation of Washington news today. The White House let it be known officially that Mr. Walter H. Newton, secretary to former President Hoover, would not be reappointed to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

While political circles buzzed with excitement over this incident, the long awaited investigation of telephone rates got under way, a group of major national industries pledged coöperation with the housing program and the NRA announced significant policy changes.

* * *

Mr. Walter Newton: Announcement that Mr. Newton would not be reappointed to the position he has held for one year on the Home Loan Bank Board came as rather a shock. He was given a one year's appointment by President Roosevelt at the personal request of former President Hoover. The request, according to the general understanding here, was made during the ride from the White House to the Capitol on inauguration day. Such a request is customary. And it is equally understood that the incoming President will faithfully comply with this one personal request made by his predecessor.

Mr. Newton was given a position which, according to law, must be held by a Republican. But it happened to be only a short-term, one-year appointment. The new appointment must be for six years. Thus the plain fact is that the Roosevelt Administration was willing as a courtesy to Mr. Hoover to give his former secretary a job for one year. But is now unwilling to reappoint him when it involves a six-year term.

* * *

Telephone Inquiry: A federal investigation of the financial operations of the nation's telephone systems, long advocated by certain members of Congress, is to be the first job undertaken by the newly organized communications commission.

As a preliminary step the commission has already sent out a questionnaire to every telephone company in the country asking for information on rates, agreements with other companies, interlocking directorates, and stock holdings of one company in another.

Ultimately, the commission intends to pass judgment on the fairness of rates charged by the various companies, under the power given it by Congress to regulate telephone, telegraph and radio companies.

In the questionnaires which must be returned by Sept. 1, companies are asked to list all charges made by themselves and their associated carriers for interstate and foreign telephone communications.

Secondly, they must state any contracts or agreements they have with carriers if the traffic is affected by the new regulatory law. They must list the names and addresses of all officers and directors and of any person or corporation in which the carrier may have any interest whatsoever.

The outstanding capital stock of all other corporations over which a carrier exercises any control whatsoever, must be revealed. This includes companies which manufacture apparatus and equipment or engage in experimental research used in any telephone system subject to the law.

* * *

Building: Representatives of Labor and Capital connected with the building industry were told yesterday what the Government expects of them in connection with its new nation-wide housing program and in return they pledged their full coöperation to make the plan an immediate success.

Mr. James A. Moffett, federal housing administrator, discussed frankly with them the problems involved in the program and the pitfalls to be avoided.

Organizations that took part in the conference included Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Johns-Manville Corporation, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Association of Railway Executives, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, United States Steel Corporation, building and trades department of the American Federation of Labor, General Electric Company and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Government was represented by Housing Administration, NRA and Department of Labor officials.

* * *

NRA Policy Changes: On three subjects vital respectively to labor, consumers and industrial prices, the NRA announced new policies which will guide its action toward new codes and changes in old. The policies will not, however, be mandatory in existing codes unless it has been shown by experience that such features of these codes are impractical. Particular emphasis is laid in the official notice on the fact that industries already operating under codes need not fear arbitrary changes in their basic charters.

The first change in policy places the NRA in opposition to the practice of averaging of maximum work hours over periods of weeks or months to accommodate industries with high seasonal requirements. Instead of permitting an employer to work his employees overtime for periods and then balance it off by shutdowns or greatly curtailed production, it shall be NRA policy to approve only code provisions covering a stated maximum of hours, with a proviso for a definite tolerance.

Overtime will have to be paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum but within the tolerance. Hours beyond the tolerance will not be permitted. The change definitely establishes the fundamental of overtime pay for all hours worked over the maximum regardless of whether a reduction in hours later brings the average over a certain period down to the maximum figure.

The second change involves classification of customers by an industry. Such classifications will be permitted subject to the approval of the NRA administrator. If approved they will be made public and available to all customers and will be binding on the industry. Any effort to discriminate against a certain customer or type of customer will be considered a violation of the code. This change is made, according to the NRA, to prevent an effort being made in some industries to exclude certain types of distributors from distribution of the product.

The third change involves the formulas for arriving at prices as a result of which it is believed that prices will be kept at a lower level. Heretofore when the valuation of materials entered into the cost formulas the seller was permitted to use either the "cost" or "market" figure. Thus he was free to choose the highest with a resulting higher price to his own customers. The new policy will require the use of "cost or market, whichever is lower" as the basis for valuation. This change coincides with NRA's recent efforts to hold prices in check as much as seems possible without upsetting the price systems already in operation.

* * *

Employment and Relief: The relief rolls are no longer considered an accurate barometer of business conditions.

Theoretically it would seem that when employment increases, the number of persons on relief should decrease. But it doesn't happen that way.

Figures released from the Department of Labor show that factory employment decreased 1.7 per cent and pay rolls decreased 3.1 per cent from May to June. Almost simultaneously the Federal Emergency Relief Administration reported a general decrease of 2 per cent among families on relief rolls in 143 cities and urban counties during the same period.

Back earlier in the spring when employment was on the increase there was also a growth in the relief rolls.

This seeming paradox is explained thus: As the period of unemployment is drawn out, family resources wane. Although some are finding jobs, more are finding their bank accounts and these of their friends exhausted as the result of long unemployment.

When spring comes, business always slows up for the summer, but living is cheaper in warm weather and many of the unemployed find they can support themselves on a little.

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A Hatchet That Can't Be Buried Too Deeply

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Johnson Blames Both Sides for Situation

(Continued from Page 1)

Discussing the general strike General Johnson said in part:

"When you have to go to a strike committee to get permission to have a bottle of milk for the baby you may know how fully the public has been subjected to a little group with a special interest and I care not whether that group be of big or little importance, or whether they be rich or poor. It is minority rule. It is dictatorship. It is tyranny and not to be tolerated for one moment by a free people.

"Now to the man in the street martial law is just a word, but let me say to you that it is the very last weapon that civilization should ever tolerate

" 'Martial law,' said the Duke of Wellington, 'is no law—it is simply the will of the commander.' It wipes government out of existence with a word and substitutes the absolute dictatorship of a single man. In this particular case, the single man would have been beyond question the tool of the extremists among employers.

"It is an extreme to which a public official is justified in going only when the very safety of the State is threatened and then only at his own peril and with full criminal and civil responsibility for every act of the most callow of his subordinates.

"It is exactly like the rule of self-defense in a murder trial. Your back must be against the wall with no way to save your life except to destroy your adversary.

Teacher-Politician Does 'Stumping' in Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask., June 2—Where there's a plane, there's a way. This is Mr. M. J. Coldwell's version of a well-known axiom that applies to persons who do things. Mr. Coldwell is leader of the new Farmer-Labor group in the present provincial election campaign in Saskatchewan, principal of one of the schools in Regina, an alderman on the city council, and in his other spare moments he is organizing this new political party and addressing meetings in the scattered villages and towns throughout this broad Province.

That is where the airplane comes into the busy picture. Mr. Coldwell asked leave of absence from the Regina school authorities to organize the Farmer-Labor Party. It was refused. He sticks to his post from Monday to Friday night. Then when school is out, he hops into his airplane and flits about Saskatchewan to expound the theories of the Farmer-Labor movement to his political pupils.

Minneapolis Faces General Strike Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

sult of such an attempt has always been to the disadvantage of labor and the advantage of the employers.

He said that the A. F. of L. cannot afford to join in such strikes "when such action calls for the violation of contracts arrived at through collective bargaining, and involves the possibility of losing all the economic gains they have secured through years of sacrifice and effort."

"When a sympathetic strike occurs," he explained, "the issues primarily responsible for the strike become subordinated and a new conflict arises between those engaged in the strike and governmental authorities. The sympathetic strike is immediately accepted as a challenge to Government, and because the Government must be supreme, it is compelled to bring all its resources into action.

"That means that the workers on strike are no longer fighting against the employers who are responsible for creating the original issue which caused the strike, but instead, the fight is between the city, state and Federal Governments on the one side and the strikers on the other.

"Every one must know and understand that in such a conflict the Government must win; it cannot surrender. It must establish its supremacy, and usually the result of such a conflict is that the Government wins, the strikers lose, and the employers against whom the original strike was directed become the beneficiaries.

"Fortunately, the sympathetic strike in San Francisco was terminated before this point was reached. That means that now the organized labor movement in San Francisco and elsewhere can give all support possible to the striking longshoremen and associated organizations, and can demand and require that the differences and disputes responsible for the longshoremen's strike are all submitted to a fair tribunal for final decision and final settlement."

Seattle Police Rout 200 Strike Pickets; Mayor Demands Order

SEATTLE, July 21 (AP)—Police and water-front pickets strengthened their lines today, while steamship companies extended nonunion loading operations in the face of the maritime strike.

Two thousand strikers and sympathizers were swept from the water front yesterday in vicious fighting, when police, under the leadership of Mayor Charles L. Smith, charged their lines with tear gas and clubs.

Reports were prevalent that 35 additional truckloads of pickets would be sent to the waterfront today before the 11 a. m. deadline for extending efforts to reopen the port. At that hour the American mail liner President Grant sails for the Orient, the first American transpacific passenger ship to depart since the middle of May.

Mounted policemen completed the "clean-up" work, and shortly freight trains were moving cars normally onto the two piers. Despite the hard fighting, only nine in all, strikers and police, were treated in hospitals.

Later in the day and last night, police raiding squads were again busy rounding up men suspected of communistic activities in connection with the strike. Twenty-five prisoners were taken in five raids, swelling the total number in two days to more than 50.

Mayor Smith issued a statement explaining his position:

"I have no intention to rule Seattle by force but shall act to prevent anyone else from trying to rule the city by unlawful force. Police acted today on behalf of 95 per cent of the people, who are being seriously injured because of a controversy between interests representing only 5 per cent.

Seamen and longshoremen, who did not wish to be quoted, said plans were under way for continuation of their operations.

The Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders and Wipers' Association of the Seamen's Union applied for a court order demanding that Mayor Smith and the city of Seattle explain why they should not carry on peaceful picketing. One striker testified the police gave them no warning at Pier 40, but cornered them "like rats" and then gassed them.

Portland Docks Face General Strike; Unions To Decide on Sunday

PORTLAND, Ore., July 21 (AP)—Threats of military intervention and a general strike hung over the waterfront today as nonunion workers continued to handle cargo under guard.

Gradual extension of loading operations was planned following "opening" of the port which had been held in the grip of the marine workers' strike since early in May.

Any water front violence the police cannot handle will bring more than 1000 national guardsmen from Camp Withycombe, 10 miles from the city.

Labor leaders have threatened to call a general strike in the city in the event the troops are sent to the waterfront. Although they expressed hope for a speedy settlement of the maritime strike, they laid plans for a possible general strike starting Monday.

Three representatives from each Portland union will meet tomorrow. A 24-hour notice has been promised if the strike is called.

The strike would be revolt against "industrial autocracy," not "insurrection against Government," declared Mr. Ben T. Osborne, executive secretary of the Oregon Federation of Labor. He said the strike would be one of passive resistance, but effective. Labor would stand with arms folded, he said.

Yesterday's port opening was described as a "feeler." Three ships worked cargo—far from normal activity. The work was done by nonstriking workmen.

Onion Strike Flares Up

McGUFFEY, Ohio, July 21 (AP)—A third explosion in Ohio's troubled onion lands, damaging the home of Mr. Allen Edwards, Scioto Land Company manager, today was being investigated by Brig.-Gen. Ludwig S Cohelly, national guard observer sent here to determine the need for troops to maintain order.

Toronto Committee Makes Slum Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Although slum conditions as they exist in old European countries have not been found in Toronto, a recurrence of such conditions has been found in numerous scattered dwellings and in small rows, Dr. H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, said in a recent address here.

Dr. Bruce is chairman of the committee now working on a report on the housing situation here. The report will not be completed for a few weeks, but already sufficient evidence has been collected to show that slum conditions do exist, and that there is a serious shortage of structurally satisfactory housing in the city.

The committee proposes to investigate 2000 dwellings, he explained, and of the number so far examined, less than one in five is structurally satisfactory. An adequate housing scheme is essential for Toronto as a measure alone of community health insurance. Tenants who cannot afford to pay sufficient rent for proper dwellings should not be allowed to suffer as shown in reports of the investigators.

Stereotypers Select Boston

DAYTON, Ohio, July 21 (AP)—Looking ahead two years, members of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union in convention here July 19 selected Boston, Mass., as their convention city for 1936. Last year, Des Moines, Iowa, was chosen for the 1935 session.

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Counting Up Cost, San Francisco Is Amazed at Losses

Not Only Money, but Time Squandered—Labor Sees Its Power Misused

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21—Now that the general strike has passed into history, San Francisco is pondering two questions as it buzzes with activity in recapturing normalcy. Why did the massed walkout occur? and what, if anything, did it achieve?

In the short perspective of the day after the strike the second question is more easily answered. It is obvious that the general strike settled no labor quarrels. The longshoremen and other maritime unions, whose grievances brought on the sympathetic walkout, are still on strike, with very little progress made toward settlement.

Focusing of international attention upon Pacific coast labor unrest may have its part in bringing the shipping interests to concede arbitration with striking seamen, after a vote of the men has been taken to determine who shall represent them.

But on the other hand, the general revolt of labor has presented San Francisco with a new strike, cutting off a considerable portion of its street railway traffic. The discontent of Market Street Railway men was not brought on by the general strike, but it crystallized that discontent in a new strike which promises to offer stiff resistance to pacification.

Power Was Used Wisely

While labor unquestionably demonstrated a fine degree of solidarity in its support of the water front strike, the general walkout served more to convince labor of its power than to assure the general public that its power will always be used wisely.

There is keen memory of the feelings of panic which greeted the approaching strike: The uncertainty as to how far the strikers would go in blockading the city's necessary supplies; the frantic hoarding of foodstuffs; the flight of whole families from the city. These things, it is true, are counterbalanced by the humanity and level-headedness of the strikers, and the fact that there was no violence involved in the strike itself, until the current attacks upon Communists at its conclusion.

Those unfriendly to unionism point out that San Francisco has for many years been a strong union city, and draw the inference that the strength of unionism here made the community liable to attack by a general strike. Labor's answer to this charge is that the conservative and strong leadership developed through the years curbed and finally ended the general strike, while the radical leadership which brought it on came from unions which have been suppressed since the water front strike of 1919 was decisively broken.

Why the labor movement of San Francisco embarked at all upon a general strike is a more difficult question. Conservative labor leaders approach the problem with diffidence, though their records show that most of them agree with Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L, that it was a grave mistake.

Labor's normal leaders, who were active here in the councils which preceded the strike, were unanimously opposed to it. Mr. Michael Casey, president of the Teamsters' Union, told his men that a sympathetic strike was against the constitution of their international brotherhood, and would probably bring them no strike benefits. But the teamsters enthusiastically voted to strike even before the general strike was called, and Mr. Casey fell reluctantly into line with their wishes. His experience was that of conservative leaders in many another union.

Other leaders, not forced to reveal their inclinations, remained as aloof as possible from the general strike action. One such told this correspondent:

Could See No Benefit

"If I could have done any good, I would have taken a leading part in opposing this strike on the ground that a general strike can never succeed. But all I would have gained would have been a damaged reputation with the men, so I kept silent.

"The truth is that this strike was a demonstraton straight from the rank and file of the unions. There has been a growing spirit among the men which is hard to understand. It is a post-depression manifestation — a straight revolt against the very conservative leadership which normally guides union action.

"The men were not only eager, but determined to strike in support of the waterfront and maritime workers. They were thoroughly convinced of the unjust treatment accorded the maritime unions by the shippers. Of course, when they had gotten their general strike, they realized it was an impossible thing, and they had to abandon it."

Mr. George Kidwell, executive secretary of the general strike committee, analyzed the reasons for its abandonment as due primarily to lack of careful planning.

Must Have Public Support

No matter how well justified a general strike may be, he said, it cannot be a successful weapon for American labor unless it is so carefully regulated that the general public will not be discommoded at all. It is not enough for vital services to be continued; the public must have all its luxuries as well as its necessities preserved, or public opinion will defeat the strike.

If such a strike could be planned so nicely as to keep its economic status apparent, and in no way allow it to appear political, it might become a serviceable weapon in securing labor's rights. To do this, he said, it would probably be necessary for labor to take up and continue in the public's interest all services against which the strike would be aimed.

The theory that Communist agitation among the unions brought on the general strike persisted Friday, as vigilante groups continued to attack various Communist centers throughout California, but Mr. Paul Harrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, declared the charge ridiculous.

"If we gave in so easily to radical propaganda, why have we voted so often against radical leaders and measures, and why is labor today so glad to see the Communist routed from our midst?" he asked. "It's a good thing the radicals are on the run. We should have put them out a long time ago."

Portland New Focus Of Disturbed Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

least 10 per cent of those arrested were probable subjects to deportation.

Traction Service Increased

There was some increase of service on the lines of the Market Street Railway in San Francisco, though service was suspended for the night at 7 o'clock. Both lines of the California Street Cable Railroad were again in operation, and the Municipal Railway was running on full schedule.

Mr. William Thompson, president of the Carmen's Union, organized last September, affiliated with the A. F. of L., and embracing many of the Market Street system men, issued a statement giving the grievances of the street car men.

Conditions under which they work are "almost barbarous," Mr. Thompson said. "The strike was forced upon the men after repeated efforts for arbitration had been ignored by the company. . . .

"The railway wage is lower than the wage paid by railway companies in any city of this size in the United States. It sometimes takes 16 or 17 hours for the men to earn nine hours' pay. The men operate under hazards that are more perilous than those on any road in the United States or Canada. Our men are staying out, regardless of threats and intimidations against them by company officials. We do not resent the action of municipal railway men in returning to their jobs They have no grievances."

Labor Continues to Erupt

By the Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS was hit today by the threat of a general walkout of all union labor. Reds are being blamed.

Freight trains moved again on the Seattle water front, after Mayor Charles L. Smith led 300 police in a tear gas rout of 2000 striking maritime workers and their sympathizers who had placed ties on the rails.

Portland's gasoline famine ended when heavy police guards escorted tank trucks from the strike-choked water front to filling stations, whose tanks were dry.

The Pacific coast maritime strike will continue, leaders announced.

The end of San Francisco's general strike brought from Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the comment that the workers "made a grave mistake when they engaged in a sympathetic strike, but they acted wisely when they ordered it officially terminated."

Carmen of the Market Street Railway in San Francisco remained on strike.

At Parkersburg, W. Va., 550 employees of the Ames-Baldwin-Wyoming Tool Works walked out as the result of a dispute over an employees' election for collective bargaining.

Twenty-four Alabama textile mills remained closed in the textile workers' strike. Other Alabama mills operated under guard.

Atlanta Gains Relief From Relief Burden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Federal relief authorities in Atlanta agreed to a reduction of $10,000 monthly in the city's $50,000 monthly contribution to supplement federal funds here, when presented with the city of Atlanta's financial incapacity to make such a payment and at the same time keep up its pensions.

Stating that the city had also reached a point where it needed relief, Mayor James L. Key expressed his appreciation for the concession and added: "This relief will enable the city to meet the legal demands on the city for the present in respect to payment of pensions to firemen and general pensioners, and also will enable the city to make an appropriation for the extending of Whitehall Street so that we can now secure from the highway department the money to build the new Peters Street Bridge."

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Stockholm Greets Delegates To World W.C.T.U. Convention; Prince Gustav Pays Tribute

Repeal, Not Prohibition, Fails in United States, Head of Organization Informs Fifteenth Triennial Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

STOCKHOLM, July 21—A thousand delegates from the four corners of the world are present here for the fifteenth triennial convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, in session here.

Seldom has the concert hall where the proceedings are being held had so appreciative an audience than that which gathered to hear the opening speech by Crown Prince Gustav last night. The Prince paid a graceful tribute to Frances Willard who founded the W. C. T. U. movement exactly 60 years ago. The memory of that pioneer, he said, stood out "like a beacon to contemporaries and followers alike."

He was particularly struck, he went on, by Mrs. Willard's "keen interest in the welfare of our homes." He appealed to the convention to devote as much attention as possible to this sphere "wherein success is so vital for the welfare of future generations."

Miss Agnes Slack, telling of her recent three months' work on behalf of the W. C. T. U., disclosed the fact that she had opened unions in three of the world's most ancient cities—Damascus, Istanbul and Alexandria. Representatives from all three cities are at the convention.

New Members

Other places represented for the first time are Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Opening the meeting last night, Miss Maria Sandstroem, president of the Swedish W. C. T. U., presented Mrs. Ella A. Boole, world president, with an ornament made of four different varieties of Swedish timber. "Let us hope," Miss Sandstroem said, "it will bring pleasant memories and inspiration and bind us all closer together." Mrs Boole stressed the fact that the W. C. T. U. is a "little league of nations." The very fact, she said, that a convention is being held wherein 30 nations are participating of itself contributes to world peace.

Mrs. Randolph Clarkson of England raised a round of applause when she declared that a century ago England contained only seven total abstainers, whereas today the number is about 10,000,000.

Among points raised by Miss Sandstroem was the urgent necessity of including temperance instruction in all educational institutions. Sweden, she said, has a law to this effect, but it needs to be tightened up to make the situation completely satisfactory.

Miss Sandstroem was intrusted with the pleasant duty of greeting delegates from other countries on behalf of Sweden's 10,000 white ribboners.

Response to Prince

Responding to Prince Gustav's greeting on behalf of the American delegation, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National President, said, "We would be overcome by the elements of praise in these addresses were they mere compliments. But we take them as expressions of sympathetic hearts, rejoicing in the service which they, with us, are equally interested."

Discussing prohibition repeal in the United States, Mrs. Smith said, the tragedy of it was that less than one-half of the citizens of the nation voted. "It must not be underestimated," she declared, "that the party in power in the Government has used every available resource to force liquor back in the United States. Without this it could not have been accomplished."

In her address before the entire assembly today, Mrs. Boole said in part:

"We have coöperated with every known method of dealing with the liquor traffic which has had for its object lessened consumption, and we are confirmed in the conviction that prohibition is the best method.

"We have always been ready to take advantage of local option, no matter how small the unit, because we believe that the agitation in its behalf is educational and is marching toward the goal for which we work. We are not willing to accept local option, no matter what the unit, if it is to be the substitute for national prohibition and used as a means of getting rid of prohibition for a whole nation, thus bringing back the liquor traffic.

Voices Opposition

"We are opposed to legalizing the sale of liquor for revenue and opposed to having any government go into the liquor business. We do not believe any government should derive revenue from the vices of its people whether from the sale of alcoholic liquors, from opium, or from lotteries. A sober, contented people, freed from the bondage of drink and opium, is an asset of any government and for this aim we stand. We do not believe any government should promote the consumption of liquor nor should it encourage vice in any form.

"We are ready to coöperate with every effort for the solution of the liquor problem when that effort does not carry with it indorsement of the use of alcoholic liquors or countenance its sale. We protest the efforts of brewers to solicit trade from youth and rejoice at the success of our comrades in England in defeating the Brewers' Bill. We are deeply interested in the efforts of White Ribboners in South Africa to encourage the use of grapes for other purposes than making wine.

"The repeal of prohibition in Finland, Iceland and the United States means that three battles have been lost in the war against the liquor traffic. This did not happen without determined resistance on the part of the W. C. T. U., and we are not discouraged.

Believe in Prohibition

"We still believe in prohibition as the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic, and we know that even though imperfectly enforced, its benefits were incalculable.

"The Repealists promised that repeal would balance the budget, end unemployment, relieve the depression, and stop drinking among young people. They told the world there would be no more bootlegging. Every one of their promises has failed. When we enter upon another campaign to outlaw the liquor traffic, not one of the arguments they used for repeal can be used, for experience has proved them all false.

"Already restrictions around the sale are being relaxed and removed. Advertising is promoting sales and consumption. Young society people continue to drink, and the head of the Federal Alcohol Control Authority announces that bootlegging continues to flourish and that more bootleg liquor is being consumed than legal liquor. Repeal has failed to keep its promises.

Other Reports

A great work may be built upon pennies, it appears from the annual report of the World's W. C. T. U. treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns. Each member of each national temperance organization, apportioning one cent of her annual dues for world work, helped to bring into the treasury a sum of $16,865 or 3375 pounds during the triennium, Mrs Munns stated.

For the first time dues were received from Guatemala, Jamaica, Kenya Colony, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the treasurer noted. With these funds and money from other sources, receipts for the triennium amounted to $72,536 or 14,515 pounds.

Young people in 30 countries, organized as members of the Loyal Temperance Legion, reported through their leaders progress being made in the education of youth by the W. C. T. U. forces in many lands.

Miss Mary B. Ervin, world's Loyal Temperance Legion superintendent, summarized the reports and told of work being done with 50,000 young people in the United States, where she serves the organization as field secretary.

Nearly 3000 young girls in all parts of the world have cemented friendships with one another through the medium of the international correspondence department of the W. C. T. U., according to the report by Miss Heather Watson, presented to the Conference today.

Swedish Capital Host to WCTU

World Delegates and Their Swedish Host

Left to Right: Miss Agnes E. Slack, Honorary Secretary, England; Miss Emilie J. Solomon, Vice-President, South Africa; Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden; Mrs. Ella A. Boole (© Ye Colonial Studio), World President, United States, and Miss Maria Sandstrom, Vice-President, Stockholm.

Peace in Milk Situation Roiled

It's True; Dry Hotel in Boston

Girl Teams Toss the Horseshoe

(Continued from Page 1)

ground girl horseshoe stars met to decide the city champion.

There was everything there that sport demands. There were cheering sections, small but vociferous and as partisan as the situation demanded. Babe Ruth might have heard more volume in the demand for one over the fence when he came to bat. But he never heard anything more feelingly voiced than some of this morning's demands for "ringers."

Girls in bloomers, tanned, barelegged, sturdy young girls who knew all that is necessary to know about tossing a shoe; girls in silk stockings and smart frocks; even the school teachers took a hand to make the tournament a success.

The tournament, the second in a series in various sports organized in connection with the municipal ERA women's playground project, came to an end at noon. Mr. William P. Long, Park Commissioner, presented the winner of the tournament with a silver loving cup and the runner-up with a medal.

Hotels

A "Home Away From Home"

Rich in memories of the days of graceful and quiet hotel life, Boston's Copley Square Hotel, whose reopening was announced Thursday, gave promise today of keeping its charm. Its new manager, Edward B. Hanson, announced that it would sell no liquor.

Other major Boston hotels suffering through the depression felt that liquor would mean the return of prosperity and immediately took out licenses upon repeal. Mr. Hanson, cocking his eye over the field of wet competitors, saw his new hotel in a class by itself if it stayed dry.

Highlights:

"We believe we can better give Boston a real 'home away from home' with the utmost in service from every point of view without liquor.

"We believe that there is a certain class of people who would very much enjoy a hotel wherein liquor will not be sold. . . there number is sufficient to warrant our catering to that class of trade."

The historic Copley Square of friendly memories redecorated throughout in modern but conservative taste, with the slogan, "twin beds and bath for three and a half" and finally no liquor being sold is to be the appeal of the reopened hotel. Mr. Hanson is sure that it will find response among Boston visitors.

Weather

Fog Over Boston

Early motorists who complained over the fog that filled low lying ground with a white blanket today were complaining over one sign of more comfortable weather.

Fog doesn't come without a reason, according to the U. S. Weather Bureau. This one came as a result of the two or three days of terrific heat and humidity that had made the atmosphere spongelike in its content of moisture. Then last night there drifted in from the north a current of cooler air. Drifting too high for the dwellers in the sweltering cities to feel it, it did its work just the same.

This air, cooling off the moisture-laden atmosphere caused the moisture to condense in the form of mist and fog that tied up coastwise shipping craft and tangled traffic.

Today the cooling layer of air was supposed to be sinking earthward. Lower temperatures and less humidity were reported.

In the meantime, the seriousness of the forest situation from dryness had evidently made an impression on the public for no new fires were reported. This drop in fires plus the slight rain of yesterday removed need of closing the woods over the week-end.

Motion Pictures

Four Years Afterward

Four years ago Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, wrote to Mr. Will H. Hays asking better pictures for the sake of Massachusetts children. Unheeded went his request.

Today Dr. Smith sent another letter to Mr. Hayes asking the same thing. With Mr. Hayes' organization on the defensive, with nation-wide church groups threatening boycott, the Smith appeal is no longer a lone voice.

Dr. Smith in today's letter pledges every possible coöperation from the leaders of public education in whatever steps may be taken to insure results which he believes in the end will prove beneficial to both patrons and the industry.

Liquor Control

Closed As Predicted

When the Club Woodstock stirred the normally calm atmosphere of the Town of Ayer by charges and counter charges over the sale of liquor, its owner, Mrs. Rena M. Richards, put up a strong defense. She assured her patrons that nothing could happen to her license.

But the town selectmen, goaded by continued complaints about the club chartered for physical culture which turned out to be a place of floor shows, eating and drinking, decided something must be done.

They turned to the Alcoholic Beverages Commission to intercede. This added doubly to their problem. In the first place the commission tossed the issue right back, rebuking the selectmen saying they issued a local license and it was up to them to take care of the situation that license caused.

Secondly this appeal and toss-back brought the focus of publicity on the affair which Ayer would have preferred to have settled quietly.

Once out in the open the selectmen proceeded with full speed. They stopped a floor show when they found no license for such entertainment. Confidently Mrs. Richards said they could not stop her selling liquor. Confidently the selectmen felt sure they could.

Yesterday they revoked unconditionally the beer and liquor license of the Club Woodstock. Now Mrs. Richards will appeal to the Alcoholic Beverages Commission which gets the case after all.

* * *

Conclusive Case

Arrested yesterday on five automobile violation charges in Malden on complaint of the Wakefield Police, Walter Bartlett of Jamaica Plain pleaded not guilty in the Malden court. Questioned as to his driving license, he said he had none.

Of course he had left it home? No.

Where was it? He had none; had never had one.

How long had he been driving a car? Nineteen years.

Judge Davis fined him $10 for drunkenness, $50 for operating while under the influence of liquor, $10 for having no operator's license and gave him a suspended sentence of one month in the House of Correction for driving an uninsured automobile.

Miscellaneous

A Theory Is Tested

Two Malden firemen yesterday ran into a hornets' nest fighting a fire in the stump of an old tree in Pine Banks Park. As the chemicals were applied, out flew the hornets.

The firemen hadn't met the situation before. Without practice they fell back on theory. They had read that if you stand still instead of running, hornets won't trouble you.

But book learning failed them. They soon found movement not only easy, but imperative today. Malden has two firemen who have become intensely practical, who completely mistrust theory.

Four Appointments To New Rail Boards Made By Roosevelt

ABOARD U. S. S. HOUSTON WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, July 21 (AP)—Far out in the Pacific waters President Roosevelt today picked the men to administer the newly established railroad agencies.

While carrying on his official affairs en route to Hawaii, the President announced that Mr. Murray Latimer will be chairman of the new Railroad Retirement Board. He also named three members of the National Mediation Board to administer rail disputes—William M. Leiserson, of Yellow Springs, Ohio; James M. Carmalt of Washington, D. C.; and John Carmody, chief of FERA. He awaited further word from railroad executives and labor leaders before filling the other two retirement posts.

As the Houston plunged steadily through the waves for the Hawaiian Islands, the President took the opportunity to talk to the crew after the regular morning inspection, speaking on the cruiser's deck under the bright tropical sunshine.

While keeping a close contact with national affairs and watching the West coast maritime strike negotiations, he gave over the week-end to reading and an inspection of the ship and crew. He seemed pleased with progress in the strike situation and reiterated his hope of an early settlement.

Navy Planes Await Flagship's Arrival

SEATTLE, Wash., July 21 (AP)—The arrival of the U. S. S. Wright, flagship of Rear Admiral A. W. Johnson, commander of the navy's aircraft base force was awaited here today by the six navy planes northward bound to Alaska.

Serving as a base ship for the navy's expedition to the far north, the Wright will stand ready to aid any of the six planes of squadron 7, which flew here yesterday from Astoria, Ore., or squadron 9, due here on Monday.

Both squadrons of planes and the Wright will leave next Thursday for Ketchikan, on the next leg of their Alaskan trip.

Railroad Orders 28 Streamline Engines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—Twenty-eight partially streamlined electric passenger locomotives for the Pennsylvania Railroad costing more than $6,000,000 will go into construction at once as a result of orders placed by the Pennsylvania system yesterday. While the locomotives are of the advanced type now in use, the cabs have been redesigned with the engineer's control cabin in the center, allowing sloping rounded lines at the front and giving the whole more grace and symmetry.

These new locomotives are a part of the fleet of 101 which will inaugurate a through electric service between New York and Washington, D. C., early next year. Their construction is included in a vast program of improvement financed by the Public Works Administration, which also calls for the construction of 7000 new freight cars.

More than 2,500,000 man-hours of work will be provided by this locomotive order, it was announced, in addition to increasing business and employment for the industries supplying the materials. Twelve will be built by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, five by the General Electric Company, and the other 11 will be assembled at the Pennsylvania's own shops at Altoona, Penna.

Musician Began Young

When Mr. Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, was 18 months old he could name more than 50 phonograph records after hearing the first few notes.

Passports Planned For Reich Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

enjoyed far-reaching power in student life. The organization they controlled embraces student activities throughout all German universities and technical high schools. Under present conditions they also controlled student activities in the Storm Troop and Labor Service Corps, which are compulsory. Dr. Staedel was also a member of the Reichstag. It is now announced he has been given a political appointment.

Fleckert Carries On

The offices formerly held by Dr. Staedel and Dr. Zaehringer will now be entrusted to Herr Andreas Fleckert, former head of the German student labor service department. His special task will be evolution of a plan for making the academic work conform more closely with Storm Troop service, Labor service and National Socialist ideals generally.

At the same time the removal of Herr Fleckert's predecessors is regarded as acknowledgment of the dissatisfaction felt by the academic side of the universities and the difficulties under which it has been struggling. This view is held to be strengthened by the declaration now made that during the coming semester, the division of students' time will take account of academic requirements.

The dissatisfaction which is prevalent among the different student bodies in the various universities and evidence that enthusiasm of the students for the new political conditions is no longer what it was, is also seen in these changes.

"Hitler Is Germany"

Meanwhile, in a speech at Halle Friday Gen. Hermann Goering, Reich's Air Minister, declared that the greatest crime imaginable in Germany today is any attempt to interfere with the great work of Hitler. Germany's great light-bringer.

As he spoke flames rose from the hills around and lighted up the thousands who had assembled to see him declare open the first "thingplatz" or popular meeting place for sports and public gatherings based on the old Teutonic model.

Chancellor Hitler, General Goering declared, had brought Germany out from the darkest night and continued to guard it. "When anyone threatens to extinguish the holy flame of German light then the leader draws his sword of hardened steel and strikes him down."

For Herr Hitler, General Goering went on "the greatest law is justice. Whoever trespasses against the people must pay for this worst of all crimes with death—whoever he may be."

One thing is decisive, General Goering said, namely, "has the leader confidence in us. His confidence gives us the greatest strength, and should he withdraw this confidence, we would be instantly thrust into the night of forgetfulness. Hitler is Germany."

Allies of Langer Make Last Ditch Stand for Power

Olson Refuses Demand of Marchers to Sanction Special Session

BISMARCK, N. D., July 21 (AP)—Political allies of Mr. William Langer, deposed Governor, were making a last-ditch stand for power today in the face of heavy odds.

They tossed two political bombshells in the turbulent situation with announcements that Mrs. William Langer would assume her husband's place on the fall ballot, in event of his final disqualification, and that investigation of the conviction of the ousted chief executive would start in the House of Representatives today. Mr. Langer was convicted of soliciting funds from relief workers.

Mrs. Langer was cheered at a mass meeting last night as "the next governor of North Dakota."

Support also met the announcement that Mr. Langer's conviction in Federal Court would be investigated, regardless of whether a Senate quorum was obtained.

Hundreds of marchers yesterday descended on the State House to demand a special Legislature session. This was refused by Lieut.-Gov. Ole H. Olson, occupying the Chief Executive's office by order of the State Supreme Court.

In defiance to Mr. Olson's orders, a majority favorable to Mr. Langer assembled yesterday for the second day in answer to Mr. Langer's call for a special session. A quorum was present in the House, but the Senate lacked five members for a quorum.

As the members assembled at the State House National Guard troops stood by with fixed bayonets.

Mr. Olson spoke with emotion of North Dakota's unsettled political situation, told of his own difficulties in paying taxes and appealed for calm.

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Australians Win Two Singles From United States in Davis Cup Interzone Play

Crawford Wins Opening Match Against Shields

McGrath Defeats Wood in Four Sets for 2 to 0 Lead

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 21 (AP)—J. H. (Jack) Crawford, brilliant Davis Cup leader of Australia, today conquered Francis X. Shields, ranking American player and No. 1 of the cup team, in a brilliant three-set match, 6—1, 6—2, 12—10 opening the United States-Australia interzone final of international tennis competition.

It was the third straight victory for the tennis strategist from "down under" over Shields, the last being in the semifinals at Wimbledon a bare two weeks ago where Shields took Crawford to five sets before yielding. Crawford also won in the American national semifinals last fall.

The American was nervous as the match opened and proved an easy victim for Crawford's steady stroking, but he rallied in the final to play brilliant tennis and lead up to the last two games. Several times Shields was withtin two points of set victory.

The gallery, which had grown from 1000 to 5000, gave Shields a fine ovation for his great stand in the final set.

One could have heard a pin drop throughout the big stands as Shields ran off the first three points of the deciding game only to bow to Crawford's brilliant rally.

Vivian B. McGrath of Australia gave his country the second point today by defeating Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., United States No. 2 singles player, 7—5, 6—4, 1—6, 9—7.

British Defeat U. S. Track Team

(Continued from Page 1)

he took the 220-yard low hurdles in 24.4s. with Hucker, of Oxford, second, and Jack Smithies, of Princeton, third. Alex McWilliams, Princeton captain-elect, won the pole vault to pull the Princeton-Cornell squad up to 4-5 in points. The winning height was 13ft. with Johnny Botart, also of Princeton, second, with a vault of 12ft.

Charley Scott of Cornell won the high jump with a leap of 6 ft. 2 in. Lou Wenzel of Princeton was second and Stanwood, who won the event last year, and Jeff Godley, also of Cornell, tied for third.

K. S. Duncan of Oxford won the broad jump with a leap of 23ft. 7¾in., with Bill Fackert of Princeton second at 22ft. 11¾in., and Hank Godshall, of Cornell, third at 21ft. 10½in.

Harvard Grad Helps Eli Nine to Defeat Crimson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 21—The Yale Club of New York won the baseball cup donated by George T. Adee, Yale '95, and Langdon P. Marvin, Harvard '98, by defeating the Harvard Club of New York in their annual baseball game on the Rockaway Hunt Club grounds, yesterday.

The cup will rest in the Yale Club home, but its silver is stained with crimson. When the Eli graduates lost their catcher, they were loaned Henry Derham of the Harvards. Derham entered into the spirit of the thing so vigorously that when he came to bat in the fourth with an enemy matey on third, he laced out a two-bagger to provide what proved to be the winning run.

Investigation of Derham's real intentions is promised in his clubmates. The Eli also were forced to use undergraduates Lou Walker to pitch and Tommy Curtin to play third base.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Yale Club	0	0	3	2	0	0	x—	5	6	1
Harvard Club	1	0	0	1	1	0	0—	3	5	1

Batteries—Walker and Sheehan, Derham (Harvard); Whittemore, Ketchum and Dudley. Umpires—Martin and Browne. Time—2h.

Yale men also won the golf competition with a score of 359 to 409. C. W. Timpson of Harvard had the best gross score, but the Eli totaled best of the first five from each side. Timpson had a 74.

Nicholson Has No Illusions

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Charles E. Nicholson is one British yachting expert who is not unduly optimistic over the Endeavour chances of regaining the America's Cup on Newport in September. He is the cup challenger's designer. Talking with the Daily Mail's Gosport correspondent, Nicholson said that while he was pleased with Endeavour's performances in home waters, he had no illusions as to her chances of success at Newport. He pointed out that yachtsmen here always have been optimistic during the trials of previous challengers and that all of them have been beaten.

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May Lead Garden Out of Red

Horner, Boston

George V. Brown, Manager Boston Arena

Brown May Be New Impresario of Boston Garden Within 15 Days

By Webster J. Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unless some unforeseen hitch occurs within 15 days, George V. Brown, manager of the Boston Arena, will be manager of the Boston Garden as well. Numerous meetings and conferences have been held by all parties interested in the matter and it has now simmered down to whether or not the New York interests will accept a contract which has been drawn up by the Boston & Maine interests.

News pertaining to the affair is very secretive and conclusions have to be drawn from various sources. The Henry G. Lapham interests, represented by George Brown, are ready to go. The B. & M. and New York parties are in general accord and Bostonians should view indoor sports promotion on a new scale in the future.

Although Brown's activities have been centered in the Boston Athletic Association and the Boston Arena, he is known far and wide, he has traveled this country and Europe in the interest of athletics. He has attended the Olympic Games at St. Louis, London, Stockholm, Antwerp, Paris, Amsterdam and Los Angeles in an official capacity.

Has Held Many Offices

He has been secretary and treasurer of many organizations such as the N. E. Interscholastic Track Association, Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association, N. E. Football, Eastern Football, N. E. A. A. U. Boxing, N. E. Budget Commission, Eastern Hockey Association and U. S. Amateur Hockey Association. Besides these he has been president of the Boston Tiger Hockey Club, manager of the A. A. U. national boxing championships from 1905 to 1920 and a prime developer of Boston University athletics from early infancy.

He is a dean among the early football referees although retired now. He refereed a Dartmouth-Tufts game back in 1903 and continued officiating for 27 years, ending a brilliant career in 1930. He seldom had much to do with baseball although he remembers umpiring a game in which Joseph P. Kennedy, recently drafted by the Government to aid control of stock market problems, played first base for Boston Latin.

Interesting Conversationalist

When secretary of the school rowing association he had to go on the river to start, time and judge the races. He has taken B. A. A. track and boxing teams to intersectional meets time and again. He saw his first hockey match at Harvard in 1903. From 1905 to 1920 he was an important factor in the promotion of B. A. A. athletics and then went to the Arena as manager.

He is one of the most interesting conversationalists the writer has ever listened to and has a background in sport lore that is priceless. Like all successful sport managers, he has made countless friends and necessarily not a few are on the other side of the fence. Since the building of the Boston Garden his downfall was often predicted, but few knew the tenacity and ingenuity of the Lapham-Brown combine. Now he is heading for the peak because of recognition long due him.

His path will not be an easy one. Already the biggest problem he will face upon taking the new assignment, the Boston Bruins, is heading in the other direction. Rental of the Boston Garden by the Bruins has been a bone of contention since the five-year agreement ran out. Evidently fearful of a rental "hold-up," the Bruins are said to have applied for a franchise transfer and rumors of "no Bruins for Boston" are ready to fly. All this without even having discussed terms. That will be his first testing and it may be a severe one.

Canadians Add Kolapore Cup

BISLEY CAMP, Eng., July 21 (AP)—Canada's great marksmen yesterday added the historic Kolapore challenge cup to their collection to sweep the two most important team competitions of the Bisley rifle maches. Thursday they won the MacKinnon cup. As on Thursday, it was England the Canadians had to beat. They topped them Thursday by seven points and yesterday by 10. A survey of the firing in the king's prize, the major individual trophy shows Private P. J. Martinsen of La Tuque Que., within a point of Sergeant-Major W. R. Clarke of Bombay, at the end of the second phase. He heads a contingent of eight Canadians in the final round today, making a strong possibility that Canada will sweep all three major prizes

Macfarlane Wins Penna. Golf

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 21 (AP)—Willie Macfarlane, tall Aberdeen Scotchman representing the Oak Ridge Country Club of Tuckahoe, N. Y., won the annual Pennsylvania State open golf championship tournament yesterday with a 36-hole aggregate of 294—4 strokes beneath the all-time record for the Oakmont Country Club course. Four strokes behind the winner came Samuel Parks Jr. of Pittsburgh, and Perry Del Vecchio of Greensburg, with totals of 298 each. The Scotchman won $600 for first place and Parks and Del Vecchio made $235 each. Wild Bill Melhern, now with the Louisville Country Club, took fourth place with a 299.

First-Class Cricket Results

LONDON, July 21 (Canadian Press)—Somerset and Warwickshire were victors in first-class country cricket matches concluding yesterday. Somerset defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 92 runs, while Warwickshire halted Yorkshire by one wicket. In remaining matches, Kent conquered Northamptonshire by an innings and 62 runs. Surrey defeated Hampshire by nine wickets, Gloucestershire won on the first innings from Derby and Sussex scored on the first innings over Nottinghamshire.

Foxx Homers To Beat Tigers As Yankees Falter

Cleveland Picks Up Game While Leaders Fail—Browns Triumph

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	53	32	.624
New York	50	33	.602
Cleveland	48	38	.558
Boston	47	40	.540
St. Louis	38	41	.481
Washington	41	46	.471
Philadelphia	33	50	.398
Chicago	29	57	.337

Results July 20

Philadelphia 5, Detroit 4.
Chicago 7, New York 6.
Cleveland 5, Boston 3.
St. Louis 7, Washington 4.

Both New York and Detroit failed to win yesterday, but Cleveland, within hailing distance of the two leaders, picked up a full game. The Yankees experienced their customary trouble in Chicago, and the Tigers were batted out of a victory by a healthy swat from the bludgeon of Jimmy Foxx.

With the score 4-all in the eighth, Foxx hit his twenty-ninth home run of the season to provide the winning run, 5 to 4. Mervin Owen and Goose Goslin contributed home runs to the losers' cause. Starting pitchers were removed through mishaps rather than being relieved. Both Lynwood Rowe, Detroit starter, and Marcum, Philadelphia starter, gave way in the seventh.

Although the Yankees hit three home runs and forced the game to 13 innings, they were unable to top the Chicago White Sox. The home team triumphed, 7 to 6, and evened the series with the visitors. Lou Gehrig hit a home run in the first with two on base, Crossetti hit one in the fourth and Earl Combs tied the game up in the ninth with the third. Conlan's single, Dyke's sacrifice and Appling's hit brought in the winning run.

Cleveland took to Walberg's offerings in the second inning against Boston, yesterday, to score four runs. Another run came in the fourth and the Red Sox tallied three in the sixth to end the scoring. Monte Pearson held the home team to three hits until the sixth when Mel Harder was called in to halt a rally in progress. Sammy Hale hit safely four times for the Indians.

St. Louis Browns are going "great guns" against all opposition at present and yesterday won their sixth-straight game by defeating the Washington Senators, 7 to 4. George Blaeholder held the Senators reasonably well until the ninth when he was removed in favor of Jack Knott. As a result of the victory the Browns passed the Senators in the league standing.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0—	5	9	3
Detroit	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—	4	12	1

Batteries—Marcum, Cain and Hayes; Rowe, Hamlin and Cochrane. Winning Pitcher—Cain. Losing pitcher—Hamlin. Umpires—Kolls and Dinneen. Time—2h.

At Chicago

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—	7	14	2
New York	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	6	11	2

Batteries—Jones, Heving, Galivan and Madjeski; Broca, DeShong, Ruffing and Dickey, Jorgens. Winning pitcher—Gallivan. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—Geisel, Donnelly, and Moriarty. Time—3h. 15m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	5	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—	3	6	1

Batteries—Pearson, Harder and Pytlak; Walberg, Welch, Rhodes and R. Ferrell. Winning Pitcher—Pearson. Losing Pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Owen and McGowan. Time—2h. 2m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	x—	7	9	1
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	6	10	1

Batteries—Blaeholder, Knott and Hemsley; Crowder, McColl and Berg. Winning Pitcher—Blaeholder. Losing Pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Summers, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—2h. 7m.

Mrs. Painter Meets Jane Sharp Today In Singles Final

By the Associated Press

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 21—Due more to the fortunes of the draw than any other cause, the Essex County Club women's invitation tennis tournament narrowed down to its third East-West final in its 10-year history yesterday when the topseeded Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter of Dedham entered the title round with a 7—5, 6—1 victory over Norma Taubele of New York, the national indoor champion.

This semifinal success was the third Mrs. Painter has gained in five years. She won the tourney in 1930 and 1932 and she probably will gain her third title victory today when she clashes with the unseeded Jane Sharp of Los Angeles. Miss Sharp gained the final Thursday by eliminating her home-townswoman, Ruby C. Bishop.

Miss Sharp also will appear in today's doubles final, with Miss Taubele as her partner.

In yesterday's semifinal Helen Fulton of Chicago and Catherine Wolfe of Elkhart, Ind., gained a surprising 6—4, 6—4 victory over Mrs. Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City and Miss Bishop, the third seeded team. The summary:

Essex County Club Women's Tennis Singles
—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 7—5, 6—1.

Women's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Catherine Wolfe, Elkhart, Ind., and Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, and Ruby C. Bishop, California, 6—4, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Semifinal Round

Katharine Winthrop and Dr. G. C. Caner, Boston, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, 6—4, 6—3.

Marianne Hunt, San Marino, Calif., and F. M. Bundy, Boston, won from Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, and Lieut. James Farrin, by default.

English Intercounty Cricket

(Standing Including Games of July 20)
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
London, July 21

Team—	W	L	FI	FI	WR	PP	PO	P.C.
				L	B	A		
Sussex	11	0	4	3	1	285	198	69.47
Lancashire	9	3	5	3	0	300	169	56.33
Yorkshire	8	4	2	2	2	270	144	53.33
Derbyshire	8	4	2	3	1	270	143	52.96
Notts	7	4	5	2	0	270	136	50.37
Kent	8	5	4	3	0	300	149	49.66
Warw'shire	7	4	3	3	2	285	137	48.07
Glouc'shire	8	8	1	2	1	300	135	45.0
Essex	6	4	2	6	1	285	122	52.80
Middlesex	5	6	3	1	2	255	101	39.60
Surrey	4	5	4	1	0	210	83	39.52
Somerset's're	3	6	0	6	0	225	63	28.0
Leic'sh'e	3	7	1	4	0	225	62	27.55
Worcest'sh'e	3	7	2	5	0	255	70	27.45
Glamorg're	2	6	4	3	2	255	67	26.27
Hampshire	2	8	6	1	0	255	63	24.70
N'amptonsh'e	1	14	1	1	0	255	63	24.01

Lasker in Tie With Flohr

By the Associated Press

ZURICH, Switz., July 21—Dr. Emanuel Lasker of London, by winning his adjourned game in the seventh round from Dr. O. S. Bernstein of Paris, yesterday tied with Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia for first place in the international chess tournament. Dr. Lasker won in 44 moves. The leading scores: Flohr and Lasker, 5½—1½; Alekhine, Bogoljubow, Euwe, Stahlberg, 5—2; Mueller, 4—3; Nimzowitsch, 3—3. A short draw lasting 20 moves was recorded between Flohr and Dr. Alexander Alekhine. The latter had the black side of a queen's pawn opening. Frequent exchanges led to an even position.

Giants Beat Reds And Cardinals Win

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	56	31	.644
Chicago	52	34	.605
St. Louis	49	35	.583
Pittsburgh	41	40	.506
Boston	43	44	.494
Philadelphia	36	50	.419
Brooklyn	36	50	.419
Cincinnati	27	56	.325

Results July 20

New York 11, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 5, Boston 1.
Philadelphia-Chicago, rain.
Only games scheduled.

Not often during their many losses this season have the Cincinnati Reds been able to avail themselves of an alibi other than poor baseball. Yesterday the Reds went right after the Giants and their Roy Parmelee to a 4-to-0 lead. Then came an unexpected downpour of rain to halt the game 55 minutes and furnish the alibi. Upon resuming the Giants took their fourth turn at bat and pounced on Syl Johnson and Ray Kolp for seven runs. That rally definitely squelched the Reds and the Giants went on to win, 11 to 4. Lombardi of the Reds and Mel Ott of the Giants hit home runs.

Tex Carleton pitched superb baseball to aid the St. Louis Cardinals to defeat the Boston Braves, 5 to 1, yesterday. He might easily have had a shutout except for one slip in the seventh when he fed the wrong kind of pitch to Wally Berger who promptly whaled it into the left field stands. Up to this clout of Berger's no Brave had so much as reached first base. It had all the ear marks of a no-hit, no-run game for a time. Scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	x—	11	13	0
Cincinnati	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0—	5	13	0

Batteries—Parmelee, Bowman, Bell and Mancuso; Johnson, Kolp, Kleinhans and Lombardi, O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Bell. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Stark and Stewart. Time—2h.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0—	5	10	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	5	2

Batteries—Carleton and Davis; Rhem, Barrett, Mangum and Spohrer. Umpires—Moran, Pfirman and Barr. Time—1h. 55m.

Lake Michigan's Sailing Classic Attracts 27 Boats

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 21—Twenty-seven yachts here today prepared to start in the annual 331-mile sailing classic to Mackinac Island in the straits at the head of Lake Michigan. Siren, the Q sloop owned by the Karas Brothers, which won the race five times, was not among the entries. The boat has been for sale.

Attracting attention is a new boat in the local fleet, an international 10-meter sloop and the only one of its kind in these waters, Tar Baby. It is being raced by Justin Dart. It flies the colors of the Jackson Park Yacht Club.

More than 200 men were aboard the yachts. Upon arriving at Mackinac Monday and Tuesday, they will participate in the celebration of the town's 300th anniversary, marking the landing of the explorer, Jean Nicolette, called the "first yachtsman of Lake Michigan."

This is the twenty-seventh Mackinac race sponsored by the Chicago Yacht Club. The series began in 1898. Detroit yachtsmen are also starting a race today in Lake Huron, timed to arrive at Mackinac with the boats from Chicago.

England Retired For 200 Runs In The First Innings

By the Associated Press

LEEDS, Eng., July 21—Starting the fourth of their five test cricket matches for possession of "The Ashes," England and Australia battled through the first day on a "bowler's wicket" yesterday with England all out for 200 and Australia losing three wickets for only 39 runs. They started the test with each boasting one victory. The third test was drawn.

C. F. Walters, who took Herbert Sutcliff's place at the head of the English batting list, was the only one able to solve the Australia bowling with any consistency and he was able to account for only 44 before losing his wicket to young E. A. Chipperfield, back in action after being forced out of the third test. The score:

England—First Innings

C. F. Walters, c and b Chipperfield	44
William Keeton, c Oldfield, b O'Reilly	25
Walter Hammon, b Wall	37
Patsy Hendren, b Chipperfield	29
R. E. S. Wyatt, st. Oldfield, b Grimmett	19
Maurice Leyland, l. b. w. O'Reilly	16
Leslie Ames, b Grimmett	9
John Hopwood, l. b. w. O'Reilly	8
Hedley Verity, not out	2
T. B. Mitchell, st. Oldfield, b Grimmett	9
William Bowes, c. Ponsford, b. Grimmett	0
Extras	2
Total	200

Fall of wickets: 1—43, 2—85, 3—135, 4—135, 5—168, 6—170, 7—189, 8—189, 9—200.

Australian Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	18	1	57	1
McCabe	4	2	3	0
O'Reilly	35	16	48	3
Grimmett	30.4	11	87	4

Australia—First Innings

W. A. Brown, b. Bowes	15
W. H. Ponsford, not out	22
W. A. Oldfield, c. Ames, b. Brown	0
W. M. Woodfull, s. Bowes	0
Extras	2
Total for 3	39

Fall of wickets: 1—37, 2—37, 3—37.

English Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	6.4	1	18	3
Hammond	6	1	9	0
Mitchell	3	0	10	0

Sporting Around the Hub

ALICE BRIDGES of the Whitin Community Association, swimming at Canobie Lake Park pool, Salem, N. H., yesterday won the women's N. E. A. A. A. U. 440-yard freestyle championship in 5m. 59 3-5s., bettering her own mark by 3 2-5s. Her twin sister, Marguerite, added color to the meet by finishing second. Gordon Connolly of the Boston Swimming Association equaled the New England record in winning the 100-meter freestyle championship in 1m. 3 3-5s.

Alice Bridges added to her laurels at Salem Willows, Mass., yesterday, when she won the N. E. A. A. U. 100-meter freestyle swim in 1m. 33 3-5s. Marguerite finished fourth in this race in a close finish with Mildred Toomey, Boston S. W., placing second and Betty Morgan, Whitin, third. The men's N. E. A. A. A. U. junior 220-yard freestyle was won by Frank Casey, Boys' Club of Boston. His time was 3m. 4s.

Kathryn Pearson of the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, has entered the South Shore tennis championships beginning next week at the Cohasset Golf Club. Miss Pearson, recent winner of the college girls' invitation tournament at Longwood, has entered the singles and will compete also in the doubles with Josephine Gray of Manchester.

In the North Shore tennis championships yesterday the Fuller brothers, Edward and Herbert, provided a surprise result in the semi-final round when they defeated Ray Bidwell and Lieut. James Farrin, 6—1, 6—4. The matches are being held at the Tedesco Club, Swampscott.

That rumor spreading around Philadelphia and Boston, that Jimmy Foxx, heavy hitting first baseman of the Athletics, is headed for Boston, is interesting. It persists in some quarters while others reason that the Athletics hardly can exist without him. With all the stars Connie Mack has unloaded of late it hardly seems possible that he could afford to part with Foxx at any price or under any conditions.

The Braves are hopeful of retaining some of their lost strength. Bill Urbanski, valuable shortstop, will return to action today or tomorrow and Buck Jordan, smooth-working first baseman, is rapidly rounding into condition to resume play.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	13	8	.619
New Orleans	11	7	.611
Nashville	11	8	.579
Atlanta	11	9	.550
Chattanooga	7	8	.467
Birmingham	8	9	.471
Little Rock	7	11	.389
Knoxville	5	13	.278

Results July 20

Atlanta 14, Knoxville 7.
New Orleans 6, Memphis 3.
Birmingham 7, Little Rock 4.
Chattanooga 4, Nashville 3.
Nashville 8, Chattanooga 1.

Southerners Take Out Two Seeded Stars

Hines Beats Parker and Buxby Defeats Hall in Straight Sets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 21—A pair of young southerners furnished sensations of unusual proportions as the seeded players began to encounter each other yesterday in the singles of the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Crescent A. H. Club. Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., was the chief upsetter, when he eliminated Frank A. Parker of Spring Lake, second seeded player, in straight sets, 7—5, 6—1, while the victory of Martyn Buxby of Miami, the University of Texas player, over J. Gilbert Hall, third on the seeded list, 6—3, 6—3, was only less sensational by reason of the recent publicity involving the pupil of Mercer Beasley.

Parker is naturally more accustomed to clay than turf, but it was not this that really accounted for the victory of Hines, whose game has not only improved in stroking ability, but shows far better mature thought than in his grass début last season. Parker led most of the first set, but Hines persisted in his heady play, and finally hit his stride, and outcrafting Parker with lobs and net play, took the match with ease after capturing the initial set.

Deep and well-placed driving accounted for the victory of Buxby, also a greatly improved player over last season. Hall used all his court craft, but Buxby held him in deep court with his flat drives, and watching his chance to break Hall's service, took both sets at 6—3.

The other singles matches went as expected, with Gregory S. Mangin, showing improved form over the preceeding day, defeated Henry J. Prusoff of Seattle, 6—4, 8—6, and R. Berkeley Bell defeated Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., 6—0, 6—4.

An upset also developed in the doubles when a young pair from Princeton, Frederick Whitman, son of the former national champion, and Ralph Minnich, put out Buxby and Bert Weltens, the University of Texas team 6—3, 6—3, thereby partly redeeming Beasley's record. Both were under his tutelage this spring in his new post as coach.

Crescent Invitation Tennis Tournament
Singles—Third Round

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, 7—5, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, 6—0, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, 6—4, 8—6.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles—Second Round

Mangin and Bell, defeated E. Ramey Donovan and Albert Law, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Frederick Whitman and Ralph Minnich, defeated Buxby and Bert Weltens, 6—3, 6—3.

McCauliff and Belle, defeated Parker and Jaime Del Amo, 7—5, 6—3.

Prusoff and Hines, defeated E. Ralph Martin and Edward De Gray, 6—4, 6—4.

Yacht Manuiwa Is Winner

HONOLULU, July 21 (AP)—All Hawaii rejoiced today in the victory of H. Dillingham's Honolulu schooner Manuiwa in the 1934 trans-Pacific race. The Manuiwa was declared winner when the last craft with a chance to capture first honors, the Naitamba, sailed by R. K. Smith of Los Angeles, failed to arrive by 7:47 p. m., yesterday, when its handicap expired. Dillingham's boat, which departed from San Pedro with 11 other tiny vessels at noon July 4, crossed the diamond head finish line at 10 p. m., July 17.

Few Entries for U. S. Amateur

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Prescott S. Bush, chairman of the championship committee of the United States Golf Association, expressed concern yesterday over the small number of entries received to date for the national amateur championship to be played in Brookline, Mass., beginning Sept. 10. Bush said that entries for sectional qualifying rounds would positively close on Aug. 2 and any entries received after that date would be rejected. The 23 sectional qualifying tests will be held throughout the country on Aug. 21.

European Sports Comment

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Responsibility of Sports Writers

London

"I WONDER sometimes, when I think of what I have done, what I shall do—is it worth it?" When I read that remark, attributed to Dorothy E. Round, the new Wimbledon champion, in a London newspaper recently, I recalled some remarks that Jean Borotra made to me once on the subject of lawn tennis and its effect upon the lives of those who play it best.

May Tempt Players

"A big responsibility rests upon sports writers when they overemphasize the importance of winning championships or international matches," said the popular French star, renowned as tennis "immortal" and quick-time business man, "for they tempt players into sacrifices which will be regretted when the star has waned. It is a great thrill, when you are a young and enthusiastic lawn tennis player, to see your name in large capitals at the head of the page, and you are led to believe that you seriously matter. You may then attempt to live up to what appear to be the requirements of your public, to justify the nice things that are said about you, to maintain the level you have attained, and to respond to patriotic demands."

Difficulties Confronting Young Players

Jean then went on to discuss the difficulty which the young and newly arrived player has in discerning the gravity of the situation into which, perhaps, he is being forced. If he turns back on the path which leads to playing fame, he is criticized, and he feels that he is missing his opportunity to become a world figure and to serve his country. If, on the other hand, he goes where the headlines lead him, he must neglect his work. For a time, lawn tennis will offer compensations—social contacts, journalistic opportunities and wide publicity. But just as surely as these things are gratifying to the young enthusiast, so will there come a day when the public interest has veered and the youthful idol is an idol no more.

Ephemeral Fame

Fame is ephemeral in lawn tennis as in anything else, and the hero of today—whose name is blazoned on the contents bill, whose face smiles across the net in a thousand illustrated journals, whose private life is discussed in the news columns and whose play is analyzed keenly in the sports pages—he is forgotten tomorrow. In an attempt to stay the pace with the younger men who are rising, contending with him the right to appear on the center court, he may sacrifice more and more time; but quite definitely the day will come when he is in the top flight no more. Perhaps the time he has given to the game has been justified by private means. If not, he will find it hard to live upon the faded laurels which brought so much when they were green. What is the choice to be? Professionalism, reporting, or selling rackets?

At Disadvantage Among Workers

Comparatively early in life, such a player will find himself at a disadvantage among workers. If he has been a really great player, perhaps something will be done for him by those who remember the sacrifices of his business interests which he made in order that his talents might be developed to the full for the benefit, in international sport, of his country. Indeed, if he has been a really great player, his fame will live long enough, perhaps, for his name to prove an asset in affairs other than lawn tennis, provided he has been able to acquire some commercial or professional ability.

Many Do Not Reach the Top

But for every player who can be truly described as great, there are hundreds who are trying to be, who are making investments of time which, after perhaps a brief rise, will yield no lasting dividend. They win local distinction and receive newspaper notices. Urged on by ambition, they see things in a false perspective and commence to take their advancement in the game as a matter of serious importance to them. Their progress is watched and commented upon by the sports writers, and they feel a glow of ambition fulfilled when they take a recognized place among the championship class of players. Of the many who do this, how many reach the top of the tree? For every one who "arrives" in first-class lawn tennis, there are inevitably hundreds who set out on the journey and never reach their goal. Their tennis is good enough, perhaps, to fire their ambition and awaken the enthusiasm of their friends. But, despite the hours of playing when work would have been wiser, their game, we will say, falls short of the highest requirements. They drop behind, they drop out, and they find themselves seriously handicapped, for obvious reasons, in the more serious affairs of life.

Is It Worth It?

In the words of Borotra, "Upon the sports writer, therefore, devolves a considerable responsibility, whether he realizes it or not. Lyrical outbursts and golden anticipations are dangerous food for an eager youngster. They are only the hors d'œuvres to an appetizing repast—which may never be brought to the table. And, if it be brought—well, it is but one meal after all, and the longer it takes to consume the later will be the guest in arriving at the work which, really and truly, is so much more important than play." As Miss Round is reported to have observed, "Is it worth it?"

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	59	37	.615
Rochester	58	39	.598
Toronto	57	38	.600
Albany	47	44	.516
Montreal	47	48	.495
Buffalo	44	51	.463
Syracuse	38	55	.409
Baltimore	26	64	.289

Results July 20

Baltimore 3, Newark 2.
Buffalo 12, Rochester 11.
Albany 4, Syracuse 0.
Toronto 8, Montreal 3.

Poland Leads Belgium

WARSAW, Poland, July 21 (AP)—L. Hebda of Poland defeated Haeyart of Belgium, 6—6, 6—3, 6—2, 8—6, in the 1935 Davis Cup tennis eliminations between the two nations yesterday. Tloczynski of Poland was leading De La Croix, 6—3, 6—3, 6—6 in the second match when darkness forced a halt until today when the doubles also will be played.

Auerbach Sets New Record

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., July 21 (AP)—S. Mortimer Auerbach of Chicago and Atlantic City shot his Emancipator III over a two-mile stretch of glassy water yesterday to set a new national record in the 125-cubic inch hydroplane class. Racing in trials at the fifth annual regatta of the Havre de Grace Yacht Club, Auerbach and the third Emancipator went down the one-mile course in 1m. 10 1-5s. and returned in 1m. 12 1-5s., setting the record of 50.561 miles an hour. Earlier in the afternoon Auerbach shattered the previous record of 46.86 miles an hour by striking the pace of 49.046 miles. The Imp, piloted by Mrs. John Rutherford of Port Washington, N. Y., took the women's inboard runabout free-for-all event, covering the five miles in 6m. 17 3-5s.

Brown Wins in Maine Golf

ORONO, Maine, July 21 (AP)—Johnny Brown, youthful Portland golfer, yesterday defeated Edmund Abbott of Auburn, 1 up in 36 holes to win the Maine resident amateur golf championship.

Watching a swimming star cutting through the water, have you ever realized that he was using some of the principles of modern streamlining? It was Johnny Weissmuller who first proclaimed the disc

Interior Decoration and Antiques

Chairs as Objects of Art

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
II

IN THE first part of this article, printed on this page last week, it was explained that there is much pleasure to be found in noticing the æsthetic merits of all sorts of things that are around us in our homes in particular. Chairs being among the most common things, various types were pictured and commented on. This week other types are given similar attention.

What can one say of the æsthetic value, of the applied art, of the beauty, that is found in 1, designed by the famous artist William Hogarth for presentation to David Garrick as president of the Shakespeare Society? The design seems too unpleasant to speak of, with its beeves legs and feet to stand on its arms held to the back by coiling snakes and surmounted by a group of actors' and writers' accessories. It may be a famous chair but it is too much that a chair should not be.

Nearly 200 years later a New York man made 2 in a most skillful manner, but the elaboration of the decoration in the back is excessive even for those Victorian times. It takes so much of the back that too little is left for comfort, the rest being grape vines with fruit, roses and foliage, elongated C scrolls wholly unrelated to the fruit and verdure framing it all. The legs and arms are shapely and sturdy and with a less exuberant back might compose an acceptable armchair. This one is a fussy design, that shows more of desire to exercise builders' skill than it does of taste in artistic ways.

Typical Chippendale chairs are 3 and 4, both broad-seated and giving the impression of being also low, which they are not. But their seat-breadth is greater than its height, some of those shown last week being otherwise, and so appearing less stable and secure. This matter of proportion will be seen to be of prime importance in chairs, as it is in cathedrals. Firm standing and roomy seating may seem to be physical and not æsthetic features, but they here become occasions for effects of beauty in general form, quite aside from any surface ornamentation the piece may bear.

The curves of back and sides of the easy-chair are carefully planned, that of the top being a joining of three gentle sweeps, while each wing takes half of the same top curve. These easy contours are in harmony with the legs and with the uses of the thing they enclose, though it could have been made fully as comfortable, and far more cheaply, by attaching pads and cushions in several desired places. Instead, the designer has chosen gracious, flowing lines that merge into one another, for the broad portion above the base. An easy chair is for as much rest as one may get when sitting, and here that is all suggested in its inviting form.

The front and back of the side-chair divide attention, as both are well carved. The front legs join the seat rail so naturally that they seem to belong together, and there is no break in pattern of the carving that covers both.

Of the Late Seventeen Hundreds

The chairs of Heppelwhite and of Sheraton are very like in conception, only minor details of difference preventing setting them all in the same type-group. The shield-shaped back and spade-foot are associated with the first, while the squarish back and plain leg are called Sheraton's. The models made by these two men give less size and greater decorative importance, in its relation to the rest of the piece, than it ever had before.

It seems necessary to view these types otherwise than we have those which presented from the front a double interest—the ornamental legs and their connecting rail as one unit; the back as a second. The narrow spacing of the back legs and their subtle slants and curves as seen from one side, are factors that count strongly in these designs. Both these men used their full ingenuity in devising the patterns within the frames of the backs, usually with happy results. No wonder they did so, for the legs were too small for much ornament, and seat rails were covered.

Those backs as originally patterned were almost all thoroughly pleasing, but the later developments and adaptations brought many unbeautiful chairs that dealers still called "Heppelwhite," or "Sheraton." A brief sketch such as this hardly allows dwelling on these less desirable shapes, but if one fosters familiarity with the best of forms, by the practice of the sort of attention that is used in this writing, the trained taste will promptly discard them and select the better examples.

Proportion Important Æsthetically

The importance of proportion as a factor in design is realized by noticing 7 and 8, which are almost identical in their single portions but quite different in total effect. The reasons are obvious, and choice of one or the other would depend on the desire to gain, on the one hand, an air of lightness and some formality such as 7 holds, or, on the other hand, that of easy dignity and stability that seems to go with 8. Width as compared to height, in each case, is what settled the question of these effects.

There are contrasting degrees of refinement found in the chairs 9 and 10 It may be that some would say that the quality was lacking in 10, a common New England farmhouse type, but present in 9, which is skillfully decorated with scenes from Napoleon's Egyptian campaigns It seems to me that the farmhouse piece actually ranks the nigher, although the single parts of the two are of about the same size dimensions. The open spaces in the back of the French product are too large separated as they are by a single narrow bar. This impression is made the stronger by the overhang of the top rail, in which is massed the largest piece of wood, as well as most of the embellishment.

The farmhouse chair has the back space cut up by the spindles, which are primarily supports for the sitter's back and are curved slightly for comfort first, then for grace. The rounded corners of the seat are repeated in the ends of the top bar, in both places adding an inviting touch in contrast to the French chair's repelling posts at the seat corners and the sharp angles of its top rail. The legs of 9 are vertical while those of 10 are slightly splayed, as are the spindles of the back. These niceties of 10, for such they seem to me, lead to opinion that in this cheaply made country chair of about 1840 there is shown more refinement of design than is discovered in the much more costly Napoleonic type of thirty or more years before.

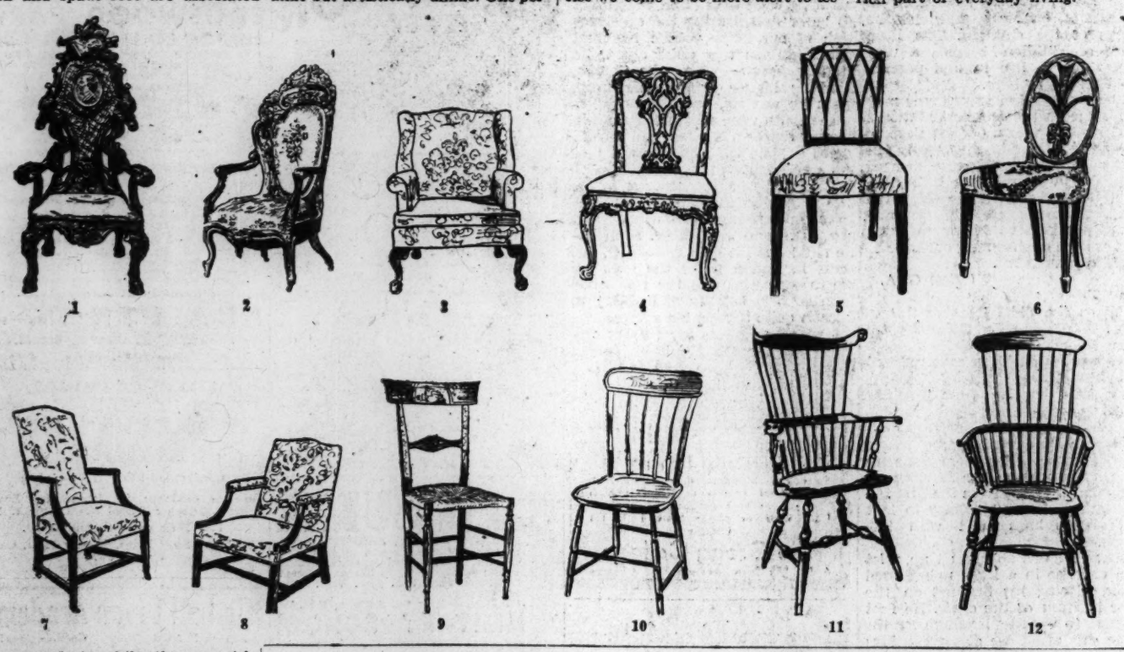
English and American Windsors

The varieties of Windsor chairs are almost endless, as they have been made in both England and America during more than a century and a half. Although the structure is almost identical in the examples shown here, there is great difference in the results. Here again the splay or rake of the legs stands out in the picture. Their almost vertical placing in 12 in the view here goes with a similar position of the back spindles. Consistent too are the legs and spindles of 11, where both are slanted vigorously. This brings the tops of the front legs farther apart than the arm-supports in one, and closer than the supports are in the other. Then, the arm rails and the top rails differ much, but in each case go well together where they are. So do the turnings of the legs and arm supports.

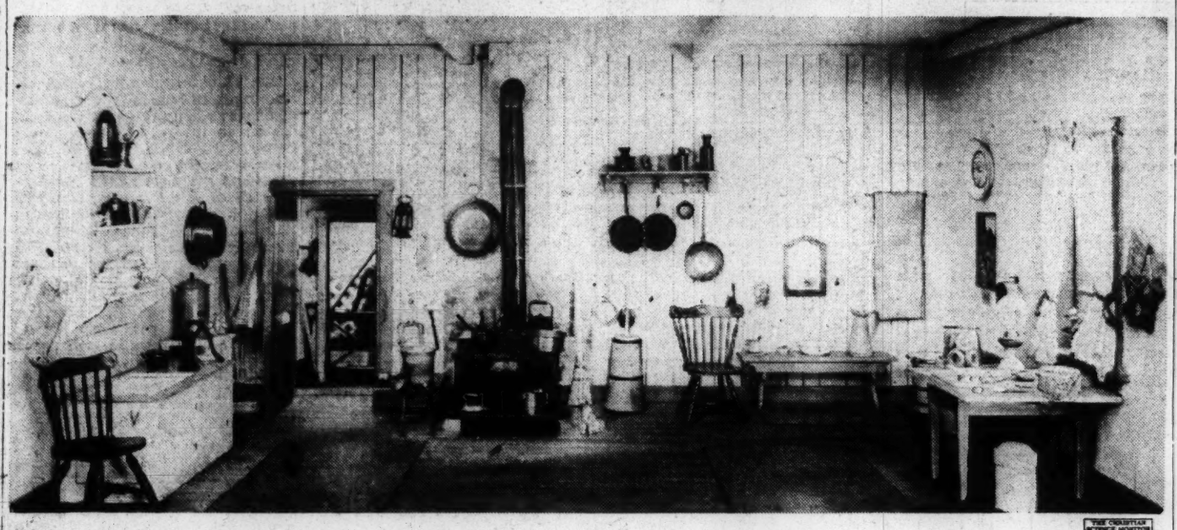
It is not necessary to attempt to pass judgment on the æsthetic qualities of these two chairs, structurally alike but artistically unlike. One person's taste selects 11, while another's leans to 12. So the designers of the chairs were, doubtless, of very unlike temperaments, which one may find it interesting to speculate about.

In these comments on some twenty types of a single class of furniture, there has been no attempt to mention every variety. The purpose has been to show how pleasure may be found by exercising natural taste and innate artistic judgment on commonplace objects. By such exercise we come to be more alert to æsthetic qualities in all sorts of things, more conscious of that which is called beauty, more aware of its lack where it does not exist.

Practice of this kind tends to expand our range of enjoyable things, so that we discover fresh sources of genuine benefit in things that may have been quite unnoticed before as having any elements of beauty. Æsthetic appreciation is built up in this way and may become a very real and increasingly rich part of everyday living.



Among the innumerable new attractions to be seen at the Century of Progress Exposition this season, is a series of 20 or more miniature rooms, each one furnished with accuracy according to some recognized period style. Here is a picture of the Georgian drawing room, which measures only 28 inches in width. Most of the tiny pieces are in the style of Chippendale, some of them made in England.



It seems hardly possible that this copy of an American home interior is only 24 inches wide, as viewed here, but it is a fact. Almost every object that could be thought of as in use in a farmer's kitchen can be found in this little space. This is one of the 20-odd miniature rooms shown at the Century of Progress Exposition by Mrs. James Ward Thorne of Chicago. Even the cat is here, sitting by the stove.

Miniature Rooms at Chicago Fair

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

HARDLY larger than a good-sized hatbox, yet completely furnished, even to the wee knives and forks on the dining table and the dimunitive pillows on the sofa, a group of miniature rooms is on display at a Century of Progress this summer. An English Georgian library, an early American kitchen, a Spanish vaulted hall, and some 19 other rooms representing distinct periods and types, are delighting students of interior decoration and home makers.

Designed by Mrs. James Ward Thorne, of Chicago, the tiny rooms are the result of her years of interest in collecting diminutive objects of art and small pieces of furniture. From Italy, France, and England, at different times, Mrs. Thorne has brought back tiny chairs, bureaus, and tables—copies of museum pieces—minute ornaments, and tiny furnishings. These formed the nucleus and were supplemented by newly made pieces to complete each type of room.

* * *

Entering the little building along the north lagoon at the fair is like going into a jewel chamber. The walls are studded with what seem to be illuminated pictures, at shoulder height, which glow like gems on a black background. Each apparent picture is really a little flood-lighted room, having windows and doors through which one may look out upon an English garden, an American farmyard, or dark sky scrapers, according to the environment needed for the room.

The furnishings in each one are so well scaled and proportioned that the spectator almost forgets they are miniature. He loses sight of the fact that the chairs are only four inches high, that the little end-table could be hidden under two postage stamps, and that the vase is no larger than a spool of thread.

It is somewhat astonishing to learn that the full-length portrait over the English fireplace, for instance, is in reality only a very small miniature; that the little painting in the gilt frame on the table is really from a locket; that the pillow on the sofa is only as large as a special delivery stamp; that the leather-bound volume could be easily concealed behind a thumb nail.

* * *

The American summer kitchen of 1886, with its collection of pans, kettles, churn, kerosene lamps, and iron pump, is one of the favorites with the visitors. Even the work table with its bread board and rolling pin are perfectly scaled and real sugar, when associated with them, looked much too coarse, so soda had to be substituted to appear in harmony.

One of the most delightful of all is the copy of an eighteenth century English room, designed originally by Robert Adam. The medallions in the wall and ceiling decorations were found in a book shop in London. The silver on the sideboard contains several exquisite old pieces made by silversmiths in England. The silver plates on the dining table are no larger than the bowl of a teaspoon, and the steel knives with ivory handles are about the size of a small pin. The English room of the Georgian period is a little treasure chest where most of the furnishings are copies of museum pieces. Some of them were made in England by the cabinet-maker who does things for the Queen's doll house. The chairs are covered with very old pieces of brocade.

French Silversmiths of England

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IT WAS a happy idea of Crichton Brothers to arrange last month at their famous galleries in Old Bond Street a loan exhibition of antique English silver of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, made by the Huguenot goldsmiths, who settled in England after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

The number of pieces on view and their variety and beauty were a revelation to connoisseurs of the influence wrought on English design and craftsmanship by the French refugees and their descendants. They certainly raised the standard of taste in this country. The exhibition also reveals the influence exercised on the original somewhat florid French manner by the plainer and more sober traditions of English silversmithing, after the Frenchmen had resided and worked in this country for only a few years.

One of the few solid gold pieces which have survived from the days of Queen Anne was also shown at this important exhibition. It was a plain but finely modeled cup made by Pierre Harache Jr. I might mention that it cost about £120 to make but if put up for sale today might realize as much as £2000. A truly magnificent centerpiece was the work of David Willaume, who lived in Pall Mall.

There were superb pieces by about 40 Huguenots. Expectedly enough the star attractions, no fewer than 80 in number, were the work of the great Paul Lamerie. These were characterized by richness, grace, ingenuity of design and splendid sustained craftsmanship.

Lamerie's combinations of cut-card work, piercing, chasing, engraving, hatching, scalloping and matting are, by common consent, unrivaled. His pieces were arranged in four cases, each illustrating broadly a different phase of his genius. The exhibition was all too brief but the galaxy of lovely silver and honey-colored silver-gilt treasures will always be remembered by those who attended it.

"Collector."

Flexible Screens

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A NEW type of decorative screen has a classic and graceful appearance. Instead of the usual three panels adjusted at angles to each other, the new screen is composed of narrow strips of wood standing perpendicular to the floor and grooved together so that they make a flexible, wall-like surface. This can be formed in the shape of a letter S, set in a semi-circle about a chair, in serpentine fashion across a corner, or with scroll-like ends appearing as architectural pillars. The mechanics of the flexibility of the screen is much the same as that of the roll-top desk. They come in various colors and make artistic backgrounds for furnishings.

Oilcloth in the Kitchen

Los Angeles

BECAUSE we have had oilcloth for a long time, some of us may fail to notice the many new patterns that now make it a decorative fabric as well as a practical one. We know how easily the glossy surface is cleaned by merely wiping over with a damp cloth, but some of the new textures are dull as well, in addition to having attractive designs, features that are giving oilcloth a decided vogue all the way from Paris to the Pacific.

Of course black oilcloth in enamel finish is still smart, and practical in the kitchen for chair seats, coverings for shelves, for the cook book and telephone directory, but it looks most attractive when contrasted with a gay color. Thus if the kitchen is a sunny room, has cheerful yellow walls or orange painted furniture, black oilcloth makes an effective contrast. A black and white check may be preferred, since the material comes in all sorts of checks and plaids and even diagonals.

The color scheme of the kitchen determines, really, the color of oilcloth to use there. Woodwork painted white or cream may well be set off with shelves covered with Nile green, turquoise or Dutch blue. If the room has dark woodwork or a north exposure, bright yellow or orange oilcloth will seem to bring sunshine in.

Oilcloth at kitchen windows is very practical, for instead of frequent laundering, the damp cloth will keep such draperies fresh and durable. An attractive ensemble here consists of a six-inch valance with a scalloped, printed, pinked or straight edge, with side draperies and tie backs. By sewing rings to both valance and draperies, one flat curtain rod can be used for both. The sides may be hung in flat strips or gathered slightly when looped with the tie backs.

There are various simple ways to finish an oilcloth hem. One of the easiest ways is to turn the fabric up, one turning only, and fasten in place with glue or library paste. To stitch it, loosen the tension of the stitch a trifle and use a rather coarse needle. If the needle becomes sticky, dust a little cornstarch or talcum on the oilcloth, and wipe off after the sewing is done.

One of the nicest things about oilcloth is the way it covers up in a practical yet good-looking manner. If sink boards are worn or burnt, an oilcloth mat makes it look new and brightly colored, and yet dishes can be set on it. Tables in need of paint can be disguised. Walls back of stove or sink, out of condition, can be screened with a pretty "splasher" of oilcloth. Cover a few other articles to match, such as hot dish mats, a waste basket and an ensemble appears.

One can make her own tablecloths and mats of a new dull finished damask oilcloth in ivory tint. Some shops pink edges free, but it can be done with scissors at home. The home decorator who likes to do so can stencil or paint plain oilcloth to make her kitchen an individual and pleasant workshop.

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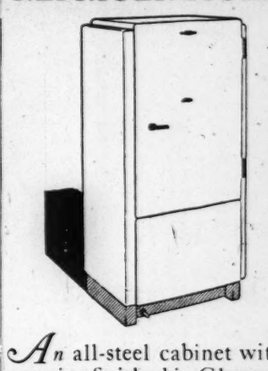

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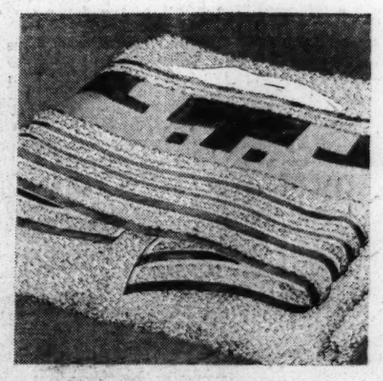

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Progress in Education

Choosing a School for Your Child

I—Does It Express a Spiritual Concept of Education?

By Marguerite Lux

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU are choosing a school to which to send your child, you are probably going over catalogues and advertisements, seeing friends who have sent their children to various schools, and in one way or another building up a usable set of values by which to measure each school that might fit your child's need.

It goes without saying that merely "any good school" won't do. Nor will the traditional school of your family necessarily fill the bill. It isn't as simple as that. Your child has particular needs and gifts. He may need a small school. He may need a large. Certain emphasis may bring out in him the qualities that are latent. Certain other may help do away with what at present is expressed in him that seems undesirable or misled. This article and others to follow are presented with the idea of helping you to clarify your thoughts. You will not be advised to send Mary or John to any specific school. You will simply be offered a few basic ideas that may help you to know better how to fit the right school to your child.

Much of what I shall write is pertinent to both boys and girls. But I am writing principally about girls and girls' schools, as that is where I have had most of my experience. However, I do want to say that I believe heartily in coeducation and feel that the ideas which underlie it are sound. I am certain that as time goes on there will be an ever increasing number of these schools.

There has been a marked increase of interest in education these last 10 or 15 years and much has been written and said about the subject. Yet very little has been brought out concerning that which is of primary importance, namely, spiritual values. You will agree that spiritual values hold first place in any education which is to prove itself at all fruitful in better living. The question then arises as to how parents are going to find out whether or not a school expresses these spiritual qualites. For certainly they cannot be discovered at a glance, nor, necessarily, from reading the school catalogue.

Truth and Honesty

What better corner stones could any school depends in the first place truly spiritual qualities of truth and honesty? These qualities should be a real, everpresent influence throughout the entire school, so that each individual student feels the impulsion of truth in her life. This will have a great influence upon the personal development of the child, as I will endeavor to show in a later article. And next, where are you, as parents, to look for these qualities? You will agree, I am sure, that practically the entire character and atmosphere of any school build upon than the upon the person who is its head. Therefore you would do well, if possible, to become personally acquainted with the head of the school and satisfy yourselves that whoever holds this position, not only professes high ideals, but also consciously lives them and carries them out in the school from day to day. It seldom happens that a school can be any higher in character than is the one who acts as its head. And it is so much better to form your own judgments than it is to rely entirely upon the opinions of other people, even though they are your personal friends.

In the second place, I believe that it is important to know something about the teachers. What preparation have they had for their work? What are their ideals and the spirit behind them? What methods do they use in the classroom? If you cannot visit classes yourself before choosing the school, at least make an effort to find out what the classes are like. You will find it interesting also to talk with the instructors and get their points of view, their general outlook upon life, their sense of values.

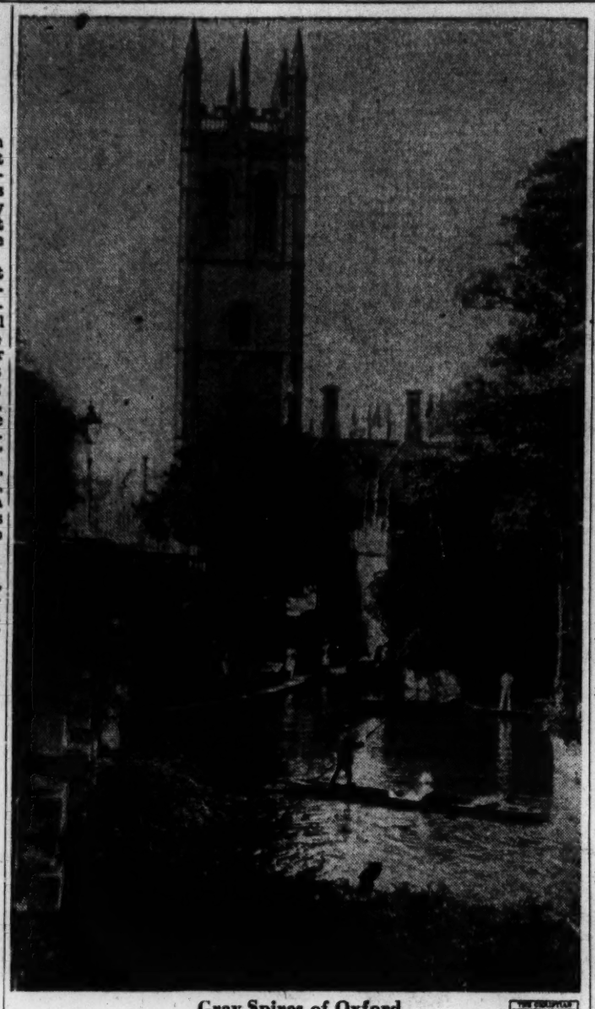
Question Some of the Pupils

A third point in judging a school is to learn the results which the school experience has had upon its pupils. Talk with them and find out what their attitudes are toward life; what ideals they have; what they do with their free time; what are some of their opinions upon the current political and economic conditions. These questions, naturally, must be asked in such a way that they meet the age of the child. And of course, you cannot get satisfactory answers if you ask your questions directly. Guide their conversation without seeming to, and if you are a sympathetic listener, children will always talk freely and frankly. The discerning parent will catch distinctly the general tone of the school and the ideals which motivate or guide the daily living of each representative student.

If you can come to know the school in these three ways, you will be able to make a much wiser decision than can those parents who have not taken quite as much trouble. Certainly the time and trouble (if it is such) are well worth while, especially if you feel that to a certain extent at least, world conditions are due to the faults of our educational system.

It really matters not so much what a headmaster, headmistress, principal, director—whatever the title—says he or she holds as the essential corner stone of the school. Parents are concerned with something far deeper than statements. It must be true that the head of a school is endeavoring to provide the best all-round school, of which he or she is capable. The great question for parents is, however, does the head mean by "best" what you mean by "best?" Of course, you are not satisfied with face values, nor do you think that because a school was founded 50 or more years ago, or is traditional as a place to send members of your family, it necessarily fulfills your ideal. What you require of a school for your child, naturally, must be answered by yourself—by your individual appreciation of spiritual values in relation to your child's needs.

A second article in this series will be published soon.



Gray Spires of Oxford

Magdalen College, With Students Boating on the River Cherwell.

Many a student and teacher from the United States is this time of year experiencing that long-dreamed-of trip to England. And among the places American students and teachers have yearned to see is Oxford, with its historic colleges and beautiful towers. Magdalen is usually a favorite.

Schedules for Summer Days

Mothers Find Child's Vacation a Valuable Period

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOWADAYS mothers are learning to plan as carefully for the out-of-school time as they do for the nine months the children are on a regular schedule. And they value the educational possibilities of the summer months when their children engage in other activities quite as much as they do the hours spent under the prescribed order of the school régime.

One group of mothers in a neighborhood where there were a large number of children got together and carefully planned a project in which boys and girls of all ages could cooperate and find an interest. The doing of this work would keep the children interested, fill their days with helpful thought and accomplishment, teach them various lines of useful handiwork and end up with results of pertinent value to the community in which they lived.

When the mothers called all the children together they conducted their meeting with as much concern and dignity as though it were a political meeting. They told them they had a Social Welfare Project for which they were seeking volunteers. They assured them that they needed as many members as it was possible for them to secure. They told them this was a strictly peace organization but was needed and was as patriotic as any war measure ever organized. Then they lucidly explained how they were to do real social service work.

Just Like Grown-Ups!

The children were to collect all clothing from hats to shoes that any home was willing to discard. An old cobbler in the neighborhood would help any boys who wished to learn a bit about shoe repair work to mend shoes and get them in the best possible shape for the needy; several women had offered their services to help young girls in the neighborhood mend or make over clothing; a painter would give color schemes and help children paint and repair worn toys; a librarian would assist any to collect suitable magazines and books and show them how to mend the bindings and torn pages. A teacher would look over the collection of discarded school textbooks and sort them for different grades in readiness either to sell as secondhand books or to give outright to needy children when school was about to open in the fall. Fathers who had made successes of their own gardens stood ready to teach children whose desires ran to growing things to make the best of their patches of ground. Even a children's employment agency was suggested among the other projects under this main plan and the children were told that when they had this in operation, mothers and fathers of the neighborhood would hire them if they were listed as to their ability.

You may be sure such a planned project with all the earmarks of grown-up activity appealed to these children. They were supervised somewhat in their plans of procedure but were left to choose their leaders and make their own plans as much as possible.

Togs and Toys Revamped

What a happy, profitable summer it proved to be! Girls who might have rebelled at being told they must sew so much each day, in their interest in the whole scheme, worked under the direction of a leader in sewing on buttons, mending rents and even making over garments. When one girl one day held up a huge white apron with two widths of material in its skirt and some of the girls laughed at anyone thinking that would be used in this day of scant attire, another girl at once saw possibilities in the amount of cloth. In a week she had dyed it and had two children's slip-over dresses made from the strong material.

The toy repair and toy making department of this scheme was carried on by excitedly happy children, both boys and girls. It was amazing how a one-eyed bunny that was the worse for soil could be cleaned and restored to perfect vision when a cleaning fluid was applied and two new shoe buttons or two pink beads were used for new eyes. Nor would anyone recognize the dilapidated doll that had been given when two girls got through with their beauty work and she wore a complete new outfit.

Every day these children were splendidly occupied and worked interestedly. The collection of useful clothing, selected books and magazines, repaired toys, repainted and repaired furnishings this group of neighbor children had assembled and stored in an empty garage upper floor bespoke the hours of useful occupation and kindly thoughts that were brought about by a well-planned project. There was less friction, less parent worry, less discontentment among the children and vastly less idling than had ever before been thought possible.

Ready to Aid City Charities

When autumn came and word was heralded that relief was needed, what a happy group of children it was that told the city charities they could be of great help to them in relieving want during the winter. And when, many times, some of these children were allowed to take of their treasured store directly to an impoverished home, they realized what their combined efforts had done for real relief among children of less fortunate homes than their own.

Almost any known subject can be made the basis of a planned project. When a small son craves an Indian suit and one is given him, this is the very nucleus for a study of Indian lore. Dressed in his suit and feeling for all the world like one of some distinguished tribe, his interest can easily be directed to books dealing with Indian lore or poems such as Hiawatha that so rhythmically tell the story of early Indian history. If a daughter is interested in cookery, branch out on the subject of foods. Show her the romance and the wanderings that have brought the foods to a modern grocery store counter; classify dishes that have come from other countries and with it all weave in bits of history that make the child see a close connection between her own and other nations.

Carefully planned projects will net your children as valuable working knowledge through life as any information schools and trained teachers may mete out to them, and such plans will eliminate unrest which leads to careless habits and resultant crime.

M. C. R.

Gifts Must Comply With Law

You and the Law Series—21

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THAT will be yours when I pass away." Thus is the attempt often made to dispose of property after decease, but mere gratuitous promises are not enforceable at law. How many times persons have passed away believing that certain articles they owned would go to favorite friends or relatives because of such promises or attempted gifts.

The surest way of effecting such disposition of property is by will. It is true that the law recognizes gifts

NELL WITTERS

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Want You to Have That When I Pass Away."

—but certain formalities must be complied with before a gift is valid.

There are two types of gifts—gifts *inter vivos*, that is, between living persons, and gifts *causa mortis*, or in contemplation of decease.

A gift *inter vivos* is the ordinary type of gift, such as one receives at Christmas or at a special anniversary. To be valid, such a gift must be a present gift. "You may have this the day after tomorrow" does not constitute a gift.

Must Be Delivered

In the second place the thing given must be delivered if it is capable of being delivered. "You may have this lamp, but I'll keep it until you are 22," does not constitute a gift. Even joint control is not permissible. Both possession and control should, it seems, be relinquished by the one making the gift.

If the thing given is not capable of being delivered, there should be symbolic or constructive delivery. For example, the delivery of a key may be ample to complete the gift of a chest and its contents. Delivery may be made to a third person to be kept for the donee (the one to whom the gift is made.)

Some cases hold that a gift must be accepted to be valid, but acceptance is usually presumed where the gift is beneficial to the one to whom it is given. When land is given, it should be by a deed, and not orally.

A Legal Oddity

A gift *causa mortis* is a legal oddity. Such a gift can be made only by a person who is under an apprehension of decease because of some particular set of circumstances considered highly dangerous. There must be delivery of the thing given, as in the other type of gift; but the gift is made on the understanding that if the donor passes away the thing given is the donee's. If, however, he continues to live the gift is not valid and the property remains the donor's. Such must have been the intent of the donor when the gift was made.

Moreover, some cases have held that if the donor passes away from some other cause rather than from the one he contemplated when the gift was made, the gift is not valid. Gifts *causa mortis* cannot be made from a vague or general apprehension of decease. There must be an expectation of decease then imminent. Land cannot pass by a gift *causa mortis*. The courts have said that only personal property may be transferred by such a gift.

In both types of gift, the donor should intend to make the gift.

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The Parent

How Parents Can Teach Disarmament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Parent:

I have talked with little as well as big children about disarmament, and found them always eager listeners when I have shown them how each one can contribute his share to disarming the world. They love to participate in anything active Talking with children must be followed by an active carrying-out of the awakened desire for right ways, so we need some definite plan of action, which we older ones must foster and keep interesting till habits are formed and fruitage is established.

It may interest parents to hear how I worked out such a plan. One group of three children, ages two, four, and six, had been in the habit of settling all differences of opinion with fights and many tears! Allowing children to fight out their disagreements develops nothing in the right direction and much in the wrong. Telling children not to fight, scolding them, separating them, punishing them, do not get at the heart of the matter. either. But treating them as intelligent, thinking beings, who want to reason and think, and find the happiest way to live, enlists them on the right side. With their help you may go to the heart of things and work out a plan together. This is just what I did with this little group. We sat down and talked over the whole matter. The two-year-old listened, the others reasoned.

We saw that fights were always the result of wrong thinking, of greediness, of selfishness, of impatience, of intolerance, of failure to see the viewpoint of the other one; that they never brought happiness to anyone. Then we agreed that something must take the place of fights, because disagreements must be settled. Decision was made to call out, in the first heated moment, "Council," at which there must be immediate silence on both sides, while chairs were fetched and both parties sat down. After this, each side, in turn, must try to understand the other's viewpoint. It was seen that much unselfishness, intelligence, patience and a surrender of self-will on both sides were needed in order to reach an agreement.

The children loved the new game, played it with zeal, feeling very grown-up, and there were many sweet, intelligent settlements of disputes. A happy household was the result, while fundamentals of brotherhood were fostered in each child's thought.

With the older children eight to thirteen years of age and a large group, we had a meeting to talk over the meaning of disarmament. We saw it meant disarming wrong with right, day by day. We saw that each one could contribute right away to the disarmament of the world by meeting anger with patient kindness, dishonesty with honesty, greed with generosity, and so on. We reminded ourselves of what we were setting out to do in the early morning, and used the word "disarm" with each other, to remind ourselves during the day. Anything needing further settlement was talked out, and fruitage brought into the meetings. The habit of loving consideration and peaceable settlement of differences certainly grew in the hearts of the children. The little home of children became a very happy one to live in and parents loved its atmosphere.

I hope these two experiences may help some parent or teacher to work out his or her plan. Children are so ready when their intelligence is appealed to, but our methods need more than a passing thought. A constructive plan of action in which the children share is sure of success, and we can indeed be happy to think that we are contributing our mite to world disarmament.

(Miss) G. A.

When the Child Reaches Out

Connecticut

Dear Friends:

So many good ideas have reached me through the Parents' Column, that I have long wondered if in the bringing up of an eight-year-old boy, I had any new ones to contribute. It has been so gratifying to hear different ones from time to time remark about the fearlessness of my boy, because from the first the suggestion of any tendency to fear has always been dealt with immediately.

When he was able to sit up, I let him exercise in a large upholstered chair, placing his bassinet on the floor in front of the chair. He first learned to walk by leaning over the large soft arms. He discovered how to slide off into the bassinet, gurgling with glee at the sport. When he was a year old, perhaps, and wanted to find out what a safety-pin was, I let him feel the point. His curiosity was satisfied. With the realization that a baby of two is simply curious, not intending to get into mischief, that most difficult situation of making calls was greatly eased by allowing inspection to be made but no handling allowed. "No no," was always obeyed. At three and one-half he tried to climb a lilac bush. So I helped him, staying very near and pointing out the branches which were best to grasp and stand on. As the desire had come to do this, I felt it must be time to learn. At four, he climbed trees alone. Once he called saying he could not get down, but all that was needed was a quiet, reassuring voice to tell him which foot to lower first. During the construction of our house, which has had two additions two years apart, he literally grew with the house, climbing higher and higher until, when he was six, and the ridgepole of the south wing was put into place, he was right on top too.

Not a little thought was put into the advisability of allowing him to do the thing he reached out to do, and it has been my purpose to inspire fearlessness, confidence and assuredness in everything. Each little child has his own curiosities, but these happened to be the ones for me to cope with and the result has been fearless activity and ability to reason quite beyond his age.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the Monitor's Parent Column.

(Mrs.) P. S. L.

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The Home Forum

Destination Unknown

MOST people, vacation bent, are still concerned with means of transportation, with road maps and directions. This fact has been brought home to me strongly of late, since I have been exploring the highways and byways of Connecticut. It is a pedestrian's viewpoint, to be sure, and the observation of one more than a little weary of the machinery of civilization.

For once, I said, I am going to lose myself, a proceeding which seemed simplicity itself. But the hope was delusive. Starting out from my village early one morning, I decided to follow the least traveled road. Woods were thick on either side, no traffic appeared to disturb the sylvan quietude. For half a mile I wandered. And then I saw that both state and township had conspired against me! A firmly planted iron post informed me that I was on Route 25. Farther on were some obliging signs, telling me the names of several towns.

Well, I thought, this is a false start. Taking a more obscure turning, I forged ahead. However, at the foot of the first hill, there was a gasoline service station. The attendant seemed particularly eager to assist.

"You can't go wrong hereabouts," he assured me. "Every road 's plainly marked." And there was a note of pride in his voice. It was evident that every right-minded person should have a destination. So I thanked my would-be guide and trudged on, a little disheartened.

* * *

This object lesson in efficiency has set me to musing. To express a wish to be thoroughly lost of a summer's day, to consult only the four quarters of the sky, is nothing less than heresy. Yet that was my intention—and a sensible one, too, I still maintain! How prone we are to follow beaten tracks, to look for the footprints of those who have gone before us, to listen for the crunch of wheels in their accustomed ruts. Is this a philosophy for the foot-farer? I think not. Especially if he is given to keeping pace with the procession of the season through a sunned and drowsy land.

Tomorrow, when I venture forth, I shall refuse to believe in signs; I shall climb an old stone wall and let some brook lead me happily astray; I shall perhaps take counsel of a meadow gone to grass, or profit by the example of lazy cattle placidly munching under a clump of alders.

We are creatures of habit, I suspect. Even our holidays are enjoyed *en masse*. Crowds are, for some strange reason, comforting. My poor protest met with strenuous opposition, even in such a remote village as this. Yet I am a persistent fellow! By hook or crook, I am determined to elude the conveniences of regimentation.

Surely, once in the year we have earned the privilege of choosing our own destinations. And if these are not the glittering marquee of the local motion-picture palace, or the terrace of a country club, or the littered beach of some bathing resort, are we to be condemned as eccentric and antisocial?

When I leave city ways behind for that all-too-brief adventure in individualism, there are still companions I would have with me. Two books always travel with me, symbolic of leisure, of those spacious times when literature was not synonymous with escape. One is the *Pickwick Papers* of Charles Dickens, the other is *The Compleat Angler* of Izaak Walton. I am no fisherman, but this little volume discourses of other matters than piscatorial craft. In it there is one admonition, quoted from a more venerable and wiser source, from which could be preached a whole sermon on the restlessness of our human tribe. It is easy to remember; I give it to you with the blessing of all far, green places:

Study to be quiet

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

Approach to Toledo: An Etching by Phyllis Pearsall

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sumach

O Sumach, in your dress of gaudy red
Beside the mountain cedar's sober green,
You are the spirit of a gypsy queen
Who wore a crimson scarf around her head.

Her tiny nimble feet, so bare and brown,
With anklets tinkling, gaily danced along;
She sang the gayest little lilting song,
And wore a brilliant many-colored gown.

How does it feel then Sumach, rooted deep
Upon the hillside, not to dance and sing
Your merry song, when vagrant breezes bring
A swaying rhythm in their gentle sweep?

—OLA HAMBLIN in *Westward*.

Calling on the Lion and the Lamb

For months we had been looking forward to renewing our acquaintance with the Lion and the Lamb. There was no doubt in our minds as to how we would spend the first afternoon of our holiday in the little Westmorland village. We would climb up Helm Crag and tell the benign Lion and the tiny Lamb, nestling at its feet, how secure a place in our memory they had had since first we visited Grasmere. Then we would scramble to the other side of the crag, and tell the Lady playing the Organ how glad we were to visit her again—that is to say, if we could distinguish her from the other rocks. There was never any question that a certain big rock, with a tiny boulder jutting from its base, was the Lion and the Lamb—but the Lady playing the Organ was not so easy to recognize at close quarters. Two or three miles along the pass, indeed, she changed her appearance entirely, and became a cannon.

We would tell them how often we had thought of them as we walked the busy London streets or sat patiently in a bus, trying to edge its way from Oxford Circus to the Marble Arch. We would tell them how happy we had been to know that they had kept watch over the little Westmorland village, during the weeks and months that had passed since we had seen them. All this we would do on the first afternoon of our holiday.

Now that first afternoon is here,—a perfect June afternoon, just the afternoon to sit in a deck chair on the little green lawn in front of our gray stone cottage. There is a tiny breeze, just tiny and soft enough to make sitting in the sunshine the most delicious thing in the world, yet neither too soft nor too tiny to bring us delicate whiffs of perfume from the golden broom beneath the tall yew hedge. An azalea, coral shading into peach, has chosen the yew hedge, too, for background. A few yards further on a purple rhododendron from the next garden is beaming over the hedge to see how tall the azalea is growing.

"Tweet, tweet, tweet." There is a flutter of wings overhead and a bird flies from under the eaves, where her nest is. "Tweet, tweet, tweet," the faint cries begin again; but it is hard to distinguish the nest against the dazzling sunlight and living blue of the sky beyond. Suddenly there is a tiny movement. "Tweet, tweet, tweet." Now the mother bird returns, and the twittering sound becomes a crescendo of excitement, then dies down again.

A clump of purple columbines is clustered against the warm blue stone of our cottage. Lemon yellow poppies sway in the breeze that hardly stirs the sturdier sea pinks beside them. A white butterfly flutters daintily by, undecided as to where he shall next alight. Behind the broom and the rhododendrons and the yew hedge, the Lion and the Lamb are silhouetted against the deep blue sky. How near they look, only a short distance beyond the yew hedge. Each hillock and valley on their upper slopes shows cleanly against the hillside, while the gray stone walls on the lower slopes seem like silver ribbons tossed carelessly upward to lasso the Lion and the Lamb.

"Tweet, tweet, tweet." The tiny sound again draws our gaze upward to the little nest. We blink in the strong sunlight. It is pleasant to shut our eyes, pleasant to dream of the Lion and the Lamb which have been keeping guard for so long over this Westmorland village—"Tweet tweet, tweet"—and will keep guard over us, too, as gently our eyes close on this perfect afternoon in June.

E. M. P.

Splash Pike Gleanings

A rhythmic droning marks the arrival of Lennie, the farm boy, with his mules and mower. Harvest is beginning for them and the alleged owner of the fragrant field. However, for the true owner it began earlier in the year—when the first violets and spring beauties crept shyly under the forest fence to smile among the meadow grasses. And, in spite of the pseudo-harvesters, it will continue in gracious abundance the season through—till November's last gentian reluctantly cuddles down to sleep in the fence-row.

Happily, there is no conflict over the title. Each claimant is content with his own share, indifferent to the other's. The mower, clipping an ever widening swath of hay-to-be, leaves a store of rare but uncontested treasures. The cinquefoil, whose waxen blossoms outshone the buttercups a short time since, appears unscathed in the wake of the droning knives, to become the brightest touch of green in the midsummer scene. The paintcups, whose blossoms lately dripped like orange lacquer from the border lane, are spared by Lennie's unskilled turning and headstrong mules; likewise the elfin umbrellas of the May-apples clustered about a marginal stump.

Presumably the tile-colored beds of horse-sorrel are deliberately passed by. They are not the stuff that hay is made of, as the scornful driver knows. Their status is the same as the midsummer daisies, laughing so gleefully at fences and farmers as they venture further and further into the forbidden field.

The thorny patronage of the sweet-brier affords escape for the colony of Queen Anne's lace, nodding gratefully in the breeze. The fence-row is haven for one surviving clump of gay Turk's-cap lilies; it shelters a number of insignificant looking plants that will be November's rare blue gentians. A grapevine entanglement offers refuge to a garden of goldenrod and ironweed, that will presently flaunt their gold and purple like gorse and heather.

By-and-by immense brown-tinged mushrooms will appear miraculously in the brownish aftermath of the mowing, grouped in fairy rings and quite haphazard settings. The purple fox grapes will ripen in the late summer sun, the hazelnuts fall silently into the leaves and stubble.

Then the lilt of today's larks and thrushes will give place to the friendly chatter of chickadees. Migrant bluebirds will pause for a last warble above the budding gentians. Myriads of crows will pass and repass with querulous cawings, as they take their toll of ripening corn. So the true owner's harvest will approach its end, even as the farmer's briefer one.

P. P.

AS TOLEDO is half surrounded by the Tagus, the two main approaches are over bridges: the Alcántara and the San Martin. The former is the better known, as the road from the station crosses it to lead into the town; but San Martin's Bridge, larger and still more impressive, is at the far and unfrequented side of the town, where, removed from the bustle of the cafés on the Zocodover, it has preserved, almost unaltered, an aspect of the past. In spite of the immensity of this bridge, the roadway is narrow and has to pass through the arches of a tower at each end as through the eye of a needle.

Until a few years ago, the traffic which crossed the bridge was entirely in keeping with it, being composed of mules, donkeys or lumbering carts drawn by oxen, and occasionally a squadron of cavalry with pennant flying at the head. Formerly excitement there was limited to such times as when bulls were driven across the bridge: on which occasions the women would put down their baskets, rush back into the town the way they had come, and dart into a doorway to let the danger pass. Now a further thrill is provided by the presence of motor traffic—especially lorries. These clattering Juggernauts are said to be imperiling the structure of the bridge; certainly they terrify the mules, but neither of these considerations will stop them. They only respect another Juggernaut, coming in the opposite direction. Then, as there is no room to pass, one of them as to back.

* * *

Crossing the bridge one day in the broiling sun, amidst the dust raised by the pack animals, the lorries, and the carts, I noticed some black horned animals emerging through the Moorish tower at the further end. Though these creatures looked blood-curdling, they were, as a matter of fact, cows; but a woman, mistaking them for bulls, grabbed me by the arm and pulled me back. A carter reassured her, but she stood for some moments petrified, and maintaining her grasp on my arm, muttered:

"Que susto!" What a fright!

Only when the placid cows had passed us could she take stock of whom she had grabbed. She now had another *"susto"*:

"I thought you were Maria," she said, "but I see you are a foreigner." Maria now came up, prodding her donkey in front of her. She, having made the same mistake as her mother, had taken cover in a recess.

"Que susto!" they said to each other: "What a fright." Then Maria turned to me:

"You have a lot to carry," she remarked. This was true enough, for not only did I have my drawing materials, but I was also dragging along a wooden rush-seated chair. "And every day," went on Maria, "I have seen you laden like this: more burdened than my donkey." With which she charitably took my things from my arms and placed them on the back of the animal, and we all four started again over the bridge.

My destination lay up a hill to the right, theirs up a hill to the left where they owned a café; but, having now adopted me, they were determined to conduct me to the very olive tree under which I intended to work.

"Our house is yours," they said as they left me, "and every day we cross the bridge at this time and will wait for you. The donkey will carry your chair."

I saw their figures dwindle as they wound away down the hill, then they turned round a house and were lost from view.

* * *

Up here, a cool breeze was blowing from the sierra whose snow-capped peaks I could just distinguish in the distance. Small fluffy clouds were blown across the azure sky. The sun-baked city rose, building after building up to the Gothic spire of the Cathedral.

A man and a woman were picking the ripened apricots off the trees in the orchard below me; and, when they had filled their baskets with the golden fruit, they passed me to return to their house. Seeing me, the woman chose five of the best and laid them beside me:

"You will need refreshment," she said, "if you are drawing the whole of Toledo."

P. P.

Der einzelne und die Weltprobleme

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Welt braucht rechtdenkende Menschen; denn je nachdem ein Mensch denkt, ist er entweder ein Licht in der Welt und hilft er durch sein hohes Denken der Menschheit ihre Lasten ablegen, oder fördert er durch liebloses Denken die falschen Ansprüche des Bösen, die zahllosen Trugvorstellungen des materiellen Sinnes. Es erhebt sich die Frage: Was gehen Weltprobleme den einzelnen an?

Bewußt oder unbewußt haben wir, jeder einzelne und alle zusammen, geerntet, was wir gesät haben. Vielleicht ist uns die Wirkung unseres Denkens auf unsere Arbeit, unsere Beziehungen und unsere Verwandten nicht entgangen. Wir haben entweder den Sonnenschein eines harmonischen und frohen Denkens—das Ergebnis stillen Nachdenkens und der Gemeinschaft mit Gott—ausgestrahlt und infolgedessen Frieden, Gelassenheit und Erfolg geerntet, oder wir haben unsere eigenen mentalen Schatten geworfen und durch sie hindurchblickend eine verfinsterte Welt, ein krankes Geschäft, unharmonische Zustände für wirklich gehalten. Die Schatten des menschlichen Gemüts verheeren die Umgebung, die Umstände und den Ausblick. Sie reichen sogar noch über den begrenzten Kreis unserer eigenen Angelegenheiten hinaus; denn unsere Begriffe bilden unsern Ausblick auf die Welt.

Christus Jesus machte eine überraschende Erklärung, als er sagte: „Ich bitte nicht für die Welt, sondern für die, die du mir gegeben hast; denn sie sind dein". Hat er denn damit nicht sagen wollen, daß es die menschlichen Begriffe sind, die der Heilung bedürfen? Denn sicher trägt die Aufrichtung des Himmelreichs in uns Sorge für die äußeren Dinge. „Wer da überwindet und hält meine Werke bis ans Ende, dem will ich Macht geben über die Heiden, und er soll sie weiden mit einem eisernen Stabe, . . . und ich will ihm geben den Morgenstern".

Der Christliche Wissenschafter weiß, daß der wirkliche Mensch, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, das wirkliche Sein in einem reinen Reich, dem Himmelreich, sieht, und er weiß, daß das Verständnis der Wahrheit jetzt und immerdar das ungetrübte Licht der Welt ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß in der Wirklichkeit des Seins sich keine Sündenwolken ansammeln, keine falschen Vorstellungen verwirren; denn es gibt darin keine Regierung außer der göttlichen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der Mensch durch Widerspiegelung den Blick und das Verständnis für das Gemüt hat, und daß er „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten sitzt".

Im Gegensatz zu dieser ewigen Wahrheit behauptet der materielle Sinn, er verbreite seinen Nebel, durch den die Menschheit die Welt des materiellen Sinnes sehe. Haß und menschliche Leidenschaften im Denken der einzelnen führen zu Krieg, Grausamkeit und Missetaten in der Welt. Wenn es jedoch verstanden wird, daß Gottes Reich im geistigen Denken herrscht, wirft das, was kalten Schatten auf das menschliche Leben geworfen hat, nicht mehr seine finsteren Bilder auf das Weltenbild. Denn wenn der einzelne persönlichen Haß, Wollust und Eifersucht aufgibt und erkennt, daß Gottes Kind von Sünden, die ihm besonders eigen zu sein scheinen, vollständig frei ist, sieht er, daß nur der falsche materielle Sinn, „der die ganze Welt verführt", für den Glauben an das Böse in der Welt verantwortlich ist. Die scheinbar riesigen Weltprobleme entstehen in erster Linie in dem Nebel oder weltlichen Denken, das den sterblichen Blick verdunkelt und die wahre geistige Schöpfung verbirgt.

Die Verfasserin befand sich vor einigen Jahren auf einem Ozeandampfer inmitten eines Eisfeldes, das sich erstreckte, soweit man sehen konnte. Furcht und Schrecken herrschten, als die Nacht hereinbrach und Eisberge und Nebel das Schiff umgaben. Sie dachte: „Was kann ich dazu beitragen, diese unheildrohende Gefahr heilen zu helfen?" Augenblicklich kam die Antwort: „Der einzige Platz, wo du ihr entgegenzutreten hast, ist in deinem eigenen Denken. Dort liegt deine Verantwortung". Als sie die Unwirklichkeit des Bösen erklärte, nahm die Furcht ab, und bald war die äußere Lage geklärt und alles gut.

Wo steht also der Christliche Wissenschafter, wenn Gefahr droht, wenn Krieg am Horizont auftaucht, wenn Völker vor ernsten Lagen stehen, wenn Gesetzlosigkeit und Verbrechen Bestürzung und Schrecken verursachen? Wo ist sein Kampfplatz? Die Menschen fangen zu oft am falschen Ende an und blicken sorgenvoll auf die scheinbare Unabsehbarkeit der Übel der Welt. Im menschlichen Bewußtsein muß der Kampf zwischen dem Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen und der Tatsache der Allmacht und Allgegenwart Gottes ausgefochten und gewonnen werden. Der einzelne muß sein eigenes Denken läutern. Er muß Gottes „Werke bis ans Ende" halten, bis „das göttliche Verständnis herrscht, alles ist, und es kein anderes Bewußtsein gibt", wie Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 536) schreibt.

Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft können die Menschen immer mehr erkennen, wie wichtig es ist, jeden Gedanken herauszufordern, der an die Tür ihres Bewußtseins klopft und Einlaß begehrt. In dem Maße, wie der einzelne nur gottgesandte Gedanken annimmt, sein Bewußtsein nur von reinen und selbstlosen Beweggründen beherrschen läßt, wird sein Blick schärfer und seine Beobachtungsgabe der göttlichen näher kommen. Man bittet „nicht für die Welt", sondern für die ganze Menschheit,—daß alle von den klaren, reinen Fenstern der Seele aus Gottes Himmel und Erde sehen mögen. „Die Sterblichen sollen sich vor dem Schöpfer neigen", schreibt Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 330), „und durch die Durchsichtigkeit der Liebe hindurchblickend den Menschen in Gottes eigenem Bild und Gleichnis sehen, indem sie jeden knospenden Gedanken in die Schönheit der Heiligkeit einreihen!"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Solitary Reaper

Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary highland lass!
Reaping and singing by herself;
Stop here, or gently pass!
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings a melancholy strain;
O listen! for the vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.

No nightingale did ever chaunt
More welcome notes to weary bands
Of travellers in some shady haunt,
Among Arabian sands.
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In springtime from the cuckoo bird,
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides. . . .

Whate'er the theme, the maiden sang
As if her song could have no ending;
I saw her singing at her work,
And o'er the sickle bending;—
I listened, motionless and still;
And as I mounted up the hill
The music in my heart I bore,
Long after it was heard no more.

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Poems.

The Individual and World Problems

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world needs right thinkers, for as a man thinketh so will he either be a light in the world and by his exalted thought help to lift the burdens of mankind, or else he will by unlovely thinking promote the false claims of evil, the myriad illusions of material sense. The question occurs, How much is the individual concerned with world problems?

Consciously or unconsciously, individually and collectively, we have reaped what we have sown. Perhaps we have watched the effect of our thinking on our work, our contacts, and our relationships. We have either radiated the sunshine of a harmonious and happy state of thought—the result of quiet meditation and communion with God—and consequently reaped a harvest of peace, poise, and success, or else we may have cast our own mental shadows, and looking out through them, have seen as real a darkened world, a sick business, discordant conditions. The shadows of the human mind play havoc with environment, circumstance, and outlook. They reach even beyond the limited circumference of one's own affairs, for the individual's concepts constitute his outlook upon the world.

Christ Jesus made a startling statement when he said, "I pray not for the world, but for them which thou hast given me; for they are thine." May he not have meant that human concepts are what need healing? For surely the establishment of the kingdom of heaven within will take care of the things without. "He that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations: and he shall rule them with a rod of iron. . . . And I will give him the morning star."

The Christian Scientist knows that the real man, the image and likeness of God, looks upon real being, in one pure realm, the kingdom of heaven; and he knows that the understanding of Truth is now and ever the undimmed light of the world. Christian Science shows that in the reality of being no clouds of sin gather, no false concepts confuse, for therein is no government but the divine. Christian Science teaches that man possesses by reflection Mind's vision and comprehension, and that he dwells "in the secret place of the most High."

In contradistinction to this eternal verity, material sense claims to pour forth its mist through which mankind views the world of material sense. Hatred and human passions within the thinking of individuals bring wars, cruelty, and evil deeds in the world without. When it is understood that God's kingdom reigns within spiritual thinking, however, that which has cast bleak shadows on human lives will no longer throw its dark images on the world's panorama; for when the individual begins to drop his sense of personal hate, lust, and jealousy, and recognizes the total exemption of God's child from sins which have seemed peculiar to himself, he sees that the false material sense "which deceiveth the whole world" alone is responsible for belief in the world's evils. The seemingly colossal world-problems obtain, primarily, in the mist, or material thinking, which darkens mortal vision and hides the true, spiritual creation.

On an ocean liner, some years ago, the writer found herself in the midst of an ice field which stretched as far as the eye could see. Fear and dismay rose up when night fell and icebergs and fog encompassed the ship. "How can I do my part in helping to heal this danger which is threatening disaster?" she thought. In an instant came the answer: "The only place you have to meet it is in the realm of your own thought. There is your responsibility." The fear began to lose its proportions when the unreality of evil was proclaimed, and soon the outward situation cleared up and all was well.

Therefore, when danger assails, when war looms on the horizon, when nations are faced with serious situations, when lawlessness and crime perplex and dismay, where does the Christian Scientist stand? Where is his battle ground? Men begin too often at the wrong end, and look with apprehension at the seeming immensity of the world's evils. It is within human consciousness that the battle between belief in the reality of evil and the fact of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God must be waged and won. The individual must purify his own state of thought. He must keep God's "works unto the end," until, as Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 536), "The divine understanding reigns, is *all*, and there is no other consciousness."

Christian Science enables men to realize more and more the importance of challenging every thought which knocks at the door of their consciousness for admission. As the individual accepts only God-sent thoughts, allowing only pure and selfless motives to control his consciousness, his vision becomes keener and his powers of observation nearer the divine. One prays "not for the world," but for all mankind, that all may look out from the clean, pure windows of Soul through which to glimpse God's heaven and earth. "Let mortals bow before the creator," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 330), "and, looking through Love's transparency, behold man in God's own image and likeness, arranging in the beauty of holiness each budding thought."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

The Great Wall

By far the most wonderful thing I saw in China, or indeed anywhere in the world, was the Great Wall itself. I have seen other ancient wonders such as the Pyramids; and the modern wonders, the great bridges, the Empire State Building in New York, and other triumphs of present-day engineering; but I do not believe there has ever been an engineering feat to compare to the Great Wall. It runs down to the sea at Shahhaiquan, on the shores of the Gulf of Pechili, . . . It is about eighty feet high there, and runs over mountains, valleys, and plains for some hundreds of miles. In the very clear atmosphere it can be seen stretching like a great ribbon of granite over mountains, themselves some thousands of feet high.

I have ridden on pony back for miles along the top of the wall. The average height is about sixty feet and it is some thirty feet wide at the top, and, I suppose, fifty feet thick at the base. Made of solid granite, beautifully built and with strong watch towers at intervals, it makes the old Roman walls look like mere parapets; and this extraordinary feat of engineering, which has always been numbered amongst the wonders of the world, was built two hundred years before the birth of Christ. Its object was to keep out the Tartars; and like other passive defences it eventually proved useless for the purpose. Each of the watch towers itself is a veritable fortress and there are no less then twenty-five thousand of them. The Great Wall has stood for more than two thousand years, and looks like standing for as long again.—Lt. Commander J. M. KENWORTHY, in "Sailors, Statesmen—and Others." (London: Rich & Cowan.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Steady After Many New Lows for Year Are Made

Commodity and Money Markets

Metal Issues Show Recovery After Decline

Market Steadiness Follows Early Selling—Volume Increases

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Stocks steadied in today's brief market session after an initial burst of selling and carried numerous issues to new lows for the year. The metals, leaders of yesterday's relapse, recovered some of their previous losses.

The close was irregular. Transfers approximated 550,000 shares, the largest Saturday total in more than a month.

Several New Lows

There was little news that might have further depressed the stock list, although the labor situation in Minneapolis did not aid sentiment. Offerings dried up in the final hour, but trading also quieted down appreciably.

Grains and cotton displayed rallying tendencies. Wheat, corn and rye, at noon, had come back around a cent a bushel. Cotton firmed about $1 a bale. Moderate short offering was reported in both stocks and commodities. Bonds were mixed, with prime issues still holding around their best levels. International dollar rates were again higher.

Shares of United States Smelting stepped up nearly 2 points and Howe Sound and Cerro de Pasco were about a point each higher. Ohio Oil, du Pont, American Smelting, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and Gillette were slightly better.

New 1934 bottoms were reached by such issues as N. Y. Central, Delaware & Hudson, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway, American Commercial Alcohol, National Distillers, Commercial Solvents, Nash, Goodrich, Baldwin Locomotive, Radio, Bethlehem Steel and many others.

The inability of scattered rail shares to stage any substantial recovery was said to reflect unfavorable June earnings reports which are coming to hand.

Watch Business Factors

While strike news was still disturbing, financial market commentators continued to place most emphasis upon business and financial trends having a bearing upon the trade outlook.

Sustained automobile output at a relatively high level was a source of satisfaction. Cram estimated production the past week totaled 65,829 units, a decline of 803 from last week. The gain over the corresponding period last year narrowed to 2692 units.

A slight recession in retail demand for cars was reported.

A profusion of second quarter earnings statements afforded statisticians opportunity for study of profit trends. While generally earnings showed a good recovery compared with the second quarter last year, a narrowing of profit-margins was seen in a number of instances.

The Cotton Textile Institute estimated cotton cloth production for the week ended July 14, had increased to 75,000,000 yards compared with 56,829,000 the preceding week. Rising raw cotton prices lately stimulated buying of goods.

The monthly wholesale price index compiled by the bureau of labor statistics showed a further gain of 1.2 per cent last month. On June 30, it stood at 74.6, the highest since April, 1931.

The British pound opened at $5.04 7-16, off 3-16. French francs were .00½ lower at 6.58¾ cents.

Bond Market Irregular

While firmness marked the general run of prime issues, the bond list as a whole was decidedly irregular today. Trading was in small volume.

U. S. Governments in quiet trading remained close to the Friday's closing levels. A few of the Treasurys slid off 1-32d to 2-32s of a point. Corporate loans of good investment quality held around their highs for the year.

In spite of scattered gains in the secondary classifications, this section of the market again reflected pressure, particularly on rails and a few utilities. Studebaker 6s pushed up more than 3 points, following a 6-point rise yesterday.

Some of the obligations of International Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Postal Telegraph and New York Central yielded fractions to around a point.

Loans of American Telephone, Chesapeake & Ohio, Santa Fe, Pacific Gas & Electric, Northern Pacific and Phillips Petroleum edged a little higher.

The foreign list was steady, with dealings small.

Granby Mining Has Loss

NEW YORK, JULY 21 (AP)—Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd., reports a net loss of $278,257 for the June quarter, compared with a loss of $302,912 in the same period last year. For the six months ended June 30, net loss amounted to $585,993, compared with $527,710 in the like 1933 period.

Steel Stocks Floating Supply

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The floating supply of U. S. Steel common stock, as indicated by stock held in brokers' names on June 30, amounted to 1,716,739 shares or 19.73 per cent of the total issue of 8,703,252 shares. This was in increase of 62,035 shares over the supply on March 31. At the end of June, 1933, brokers held 1,558,573 shares, or 17.91 per cent.

Mathieson Alkali Works

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Mathieson Alkali Works reports net income in the June quarter totaled $339,797 after all charges equal after preferred dividend requirements to 37 cents a share on 795,368 shares of common stock. This compares with income of $330,841, or 46 cents a share on 623,308 shares of common in the second quarter last year.

Anchor Cap Co. Meeting

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—A special stockholders' meeting of the Anchor Cap Company has been called for July 27 to take action on a proposed increase in authorized capital stock in connection with the company's acquisition of the Salem Glass Works at Salem, N. J.

Associated Oil Co. Debt

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The Associated Oil Co. will retire outstanding funding debt amounting to $3,482,000 of an original issue of $24,000,000 of 15-year 6 per cent gold notes at 102½ and interest.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 21	Last July 20
108	89	7	Abrahams & S pf	25	110	110	110	110
11⅞	6⅛	..	Adams Express	400	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	400	26½	25½	26½	27½
11⅜	7⅜	..	Addressograph	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
17⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumley	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
106¼	91¾	31	Air Reduction	200	98¼	98¼	98¼	97¾
23½	17⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	5500	20	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	800	2½	2½	2¾	2½
16½	5½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1800	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	11
23⅜	13⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	500	15	14½	14½	15
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	300	48⅜	48½	48⅝	48⅝
36	25½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	33	33	33	33
25½	14¼	..	Am Bank Note	800	18½	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	48
13⅛	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1200	11	10½	10⅝	10⅞
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	65½	65	65	67
38	23¼	.80	Am Brake S&F	300	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	23
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	60	110	110	110	..
107¾	90½	4	Am Can	1500	98	97⅞	97⅞	98⅛
33⅛	18¾	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	18½	18	18⅛	18⅛
10½	3⅝	..	Am Colortype	300	3⅝	3¼	3¼	..
62½	27½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1300	26½	26⅜	26½	27½
5	1½	..	Am Encaustic T	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
13¾	6⅝	..	Am & For Pow	2500	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
20	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18½
10½	6½	..	Am Hide & L	200	5	5	5	5¾
42½	26¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	28	28	28	29¾
10	4⅞	..	Am Ice	800	4¾	4¾	4¾	4
11	6½	..	Am International	900	7	6⅞	6¾	7
1½	¾	..	Am La France	200	..	¾	..	¾
38⅝	22¼	..	Am Locomotive	400	21⅞	20½	21⅝	22⅜
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	800	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	8½	8½	8½	..
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	800	20	20	20	20
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	2000	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5½
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	2700	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13½
121	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	120	120	120	..
28¼	16½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	17	16¾	16⅞	17⅛
2⅝	1	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1	1	1	1
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6100	38⅞	38¼	38¾	38¾
125	100	7†	Am Smelt & R pf	100	123	123	123	123½
94¾	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	95	95	95	..
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	16	15⅜	15⅝	16
71¾	36	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	69¼	69	69	69¼
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2700	112⅝	112	112	112¾
13	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	4	4	4	..
28¾	7⅜	..	Am Type F pf	40	9	9	9	9½
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	600	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18
17⅛	8½	..	Am Wcolen	800	9½	9¼	9½	9½
83¾	54½	..	Am Wcolen pf	800	55	54⅛	54½	56½
17½	3½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	500	3¾	3⅝	3⅞	4
9	5⅛	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
17¾	12⅞	..	Anaconda Cop	9900	12⅜	12½	12⅝	12½
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19¾
93¼	76½	7	Armour Del pf	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	..
8⅝	4⅜	..	Armour Ill N	3100	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	4⅞
61	59	..	Armour Ill pf N	400	59	59	59	59
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	400	69	68½	68½	69
8⅝	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SFF	2500	59	58¼	58¾	59
35¼	21⅝	1	Atl Refining	1600	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞
55½	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	300	50⅛	50¼	50½	51
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	7½	7½	7½	..
57⅞	22	..	Auburn Auto	500	22½	22½	22½	22½
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	200	12½	12½	12½	12¾
10¾	4½	..	Aviation Corp Del	5500	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
			—B—					
16	8¾	..	Baldwin Loco	3100	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
66¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	39½	39½	39½	..
34½	20¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4500	19¾	19¼	19¾	20⅛
37⅝	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	23¼	23	23¼	24
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
10	6½	..	Barnsdall A	2000	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6½
16¾	10⅝	h	Beatrice Cream	200	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
15¼	8¾	..	Beldding Hem	800	12⅛	11½	11⅝	12⅜
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅝
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	16¾	16½	16¾	16⅞
34¼	26½	1½b	Best & Co	300	32⅛	32	32	..
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	2700	30¼	29½	30¼	30½
40	25	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	26¾	25¼	25¼	25⅞
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	100	9	9	9	9¼
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	55¾	55½	55¾	56¼
28⅛	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	2700	27	26½	27	26⅞
28⅜	20½	1	Borg Warner	1000	21⅝	21½	21½	21
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	1400	16¼	16¼	16⅝	16⅝
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	2400	39⅞	38⅞	39½	39¼
94¾	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	97	97	97	96
80½	60⅝	5	Brokolyn Un Gas	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	64
10⅜	6	..	Brunswick Balke	300	5¼	4¾	5	5⅛
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	1000	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
7¾	4½	..	Budd Mfg	800	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼
44	22	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	22	22	22	..
5¾	2¾	..	Budd Wheel	200	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
15⅛	8¾	..	Bullard	400	7	6½	6¾	6⅝
19⅜	12½	.40	Burroughs Add	500	12¾	12¼	12⅝	12⅝
3⅞	1¾	..	Bush Terminal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2	2	2	2
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
4¾	2¼	..	Butterick	200	2	2	2	2⅛
32¾	18	..	Byers	1100	18¼	18	18⅛	18
			—C—					
35¼	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	800	32	31¾	32	32½
1¾	¾	..	Callaghan Z & L	900	¾	¾	¾	¾
6⅜	3¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	7⅛	3¾	3¾	3⅞
15⅞	8⅛	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
29½	18	1	Canada Dry	600	18	18	18	18½
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2600	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	34	34	34	35½
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	2600	48	47⅜	48	49
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1800	26¼	25½	26	25⅞
44⅞	22¾	..	Celanese Corp	3200	23	22¼	23	22⅝
4⅜	1¾	h	Celotex Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
22⅞	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	140	8½	7¼	8½	8½
32⅞	24	1½	Central Agirre	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
43½	20¼	eb	Cerro de Pasco	5200	37¾	37	37¼	36⅝
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	5	5	5	4⅞
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1900	45⅜	45⅛	45¼	45⅜
7	2⅜	h	Chi & E Ill	200	2½	2½	2½	..
5½	2⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	..
11⅞	5¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	5¾	5¼	5⅜	.53⅛
8½	3	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	3¼	3	3	3¼
13¾	5	..	ChiMil & St P pf	2400	5½	5	5¼	5½
15	6½	..	Chi & N'western	3800	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
28	12½	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
9⅞	3⅛	h	Chi Pneuo Tol	300	6	5¾	6	6
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	800	19	18⅛	18½	20½
6¼	2½	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	2¾	2½	2½	3
8	3½	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3½	3½	3½	..
11⅜	5	..	Childs Company	600	5½	5	5	5¼
60⅜	36½	1†	Chrysler	9600	38¾	38¼	38½	38⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	20¾	20½	20½	20½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	85	85	85	..
2⅛	⅜	..	City Stores	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	14¾	14⅜	14½	14½
28½	11⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	2100	13¼	11¾	12⅛	13⅜
8¾	3⅝	..	h Colo Fuel & Ir	400	4¾	4½	4¾	5
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	23	23	23	25
19¼	9¾	..	Columbia Gas	6500	10¼	10	10¼	10
24¾	22	1‡	Columbia Pic vtc	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅜
77¼	58	3	Comb Carb	900	68	68	68⅜	68⅜
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	1900	29¼	27¼	28¾	27½
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	29	29	29	29
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	58⅜	57½	58⅜	57½
36¾	18⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	8500	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	18¾
3¾	1¾	..	Commwlth & So	10300	2	2	2	2
52⅜	21½	.6	Comwlth &S 6pf	600	41½	40⅞	40⅞	41⅜
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	800	26¾	26½	26½	27
47⅜	31⅛	2	Consol Gas	4100	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	31¾
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	94½	94½	94½	94¾
14¼	9	25b	Consol Oil	6800	9¾	9	9⅛	9⅜
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	2400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
53⅜	23⅝	..	Container B	100	4	4	4	4
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	600	7¾	7½	7½	7½
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	300	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
11¾	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	7	7	7	7
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	29½	29½	29½	30
2⅞	⅞	..	Cont Motors	1300	1⅛	⅞	1	1
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	3800	18¾	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
84½	60⅛	3	Corn Products	100	66	66	66	65⅛
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	800	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	5½
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	1200	15¼	15	15	15½
36¼	23	..	Crown Cork & S	600	24	23	23	24⅛
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	40¼	40¼	40¼	41
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	800	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1400	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	7⅛
64	20¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	57¼	56½	56¾	55½
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	600	20½	20½	20¼	20¼
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	200	83	83	83	83¼
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
12½	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
			—D—					
34⅛	18	..	Deere & Co	1600	19	18¼	18½	19
73½	45½	..	Del & Hudson	900	47	45½	45½	48
33⅜	19⅝	..	Del Lack & W	4300	20	19⅝	19⅝	20
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	200	6½	6½	6½	6¾
55½	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	100	45½	45½	45½	45⅝
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	4300	42	41½	42	40½
23	19	1.20†	Dominion Stores	400	21½	19¼	19¼	19¾
28⅛	14¼	..	Douglas A	300	17¼	16⅜	16½	16⅜
2½	⅞	..	Duluth So Sh pf	300	1	⅞	⅞	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2800	89¼	87¾	89	88½
30	17½	1g	Durham Hos pf	20	25	25	25	..
			—E—					
22½	13¼	1	Easton Mfg	300	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	16
31⅜	18m	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3600	20	19⅜	19¾	20
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
9¾	4½	..	Elec Pow & L	2700	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4¾
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 5½ pf	700	9	9	9¼	9¼
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	10½	10	10½	10
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	41½	41½	41½	42
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
3⅜	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
18⅜	3½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	3½	3½	3½	4
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	1100	14½	14	14½	14⅞
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	900	19¾	19¼	19¼	20
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	70	4	4	4	4½
			—F—					
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	13	12½	12½	..
11¼	6⅞	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	300	2½	2½	2½	..
4	1½	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phen F In	200	30½	30	30	30½
25⅛	15	.40	Firestone T&R	300	15¼	15	15	15
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅜
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	13¼	12½	12½	13⅜
17¼	7½	..	Foundation	300	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	10⅛
17½	10½	..	Fox Film A	800	10⅞	10½	10½	10½
50⅜	30	2	Freeport Texas	600	31	30½	31	30
33½	16½	..	Fuller pr pf	40	20½	20	20	..
			—G—					
20	11½	..	Gamewell	3000	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
11½	7½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	7½	7½	7⅝	7¾
43⅝	23¼	1	Gen Am Trans	300	35	34⅞	34⅞	35
23½	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	700	17	16½	16½	16¾
14⅜	9⅜	.50b	Gen Baking	200	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	10
10⅛	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	1100	7½	7	7½	7⅜
6½	2¾	..	Gen Cable	200	3¼	2¾	3½	3¼
12	6	..	Gen Cable A	200	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6½
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	200	20½	20½	20½	21
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	9200	19⅝	19¼	19½	19⅝
12⅜	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	12½	12½	12½	11⅞
36⅞	30½	1.80	Gen Foods	400	31⅝	31¼	31¼	31¼
1¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	900	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
42	20½	1	Gen Motors	6800	30¼	30	30⅛	30¼
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	103¼	103½	103¼	102⅝
6⅝	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	500	4½	3¾	3⅝	..
25½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	50	17½	17½	17½	18
2⅝	2¼	..	Gen Pub Service	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
3⅝	1½	..	Gen Realty	100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
23⅜	10½	..	Gen Refractories	100	15¾	15⅜	15¾	..
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
48½	27	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	50	28½	28	28	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4600	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12¼
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	63
8¾	3¼	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
28⅝	15⅝	1†	Glidden	400	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
103½	83	7	Glidden pf	20	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½
9½	5	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2100	5½	5	5	5¾
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	600	19	18	18	19½
18	10⅝	..	Goodrich	1300	11	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
31⅜	24½	..	Goodyear	1900	24⅞	24½	24⅝	25⅛
11⅜	8½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	600	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	7
4½	1	..	Graham Paige	100	2	2	2	2
13⅝	3¾	..	Granby	800	8	7⅝	7⅞	8
			—H—					
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	300	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¾
40⅛	30	1	Grant (WT)	100	38½	38½	38½	38
23½	16⅞	..	Great Nor pf	3200	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
15⅛	10	.50b	Great Nor Ore	5800	10½	10	10	10⅛
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	600	33¼	32½	33¼	32⅞
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
			—H—					
8¼	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1000	4½	4½	4½	4¾
8¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	800	3⅝	4¾	4⅝	5
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
24⅝	14½	.25b	Harbison Walker	200	17	16½	16½	17
6¾	1¾	..	Hayes Body	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
81½	50	3	Hercules Powder	300	76	75½	76	77
10¾	5½	..	Holland Furnace	600	7	6¾	6¾	7½
13	5¾	.50	Hollander	400	10¼	10	10	10¼
420⅛	310	12†	Homestake Min	100	415	415	415	..
8⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	800	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
58⅝	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	100	47	47	47	47
29¾	17¼	..	Houston Oil	200	18½	18½	18½	18¼
8⅝	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
57¼	25½	3	Howe Sound	3400	52¼	50¼	51½	50¼
13⅞	6½	..	Hudson & Man	400	6¾	6½	6½	..
39¼	17⅞	..	Hudson Motor	2100	7¾	7½	7⅝	8
7¼	2⅝	..	Hupp Motors	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
			—I—					
33¾	19¼	..	Ill Central	1700	19¾	19½	19¾	19½
23½	22

Commerce and Finance

Wholesale Prices Now at Highest Level in Three Years

Business and Industry

Wholesale Prices At Highest Level Since April, 1931

Farm Products Lead Rise; U. S. Bureau Index 74.6 Against 73.7 in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—Wholesale commodity prices advanced last month to the highest level of any month since April, 1931, or for three years. Prices reported June 30 showed an advance of 1.2 per cent over May 31. The Bureau of Labor Statistics figure for 1931, based on 1926 averages was 74.8. The index for June, 1934, was 74.6 and compares with 73.7 for May, 65.0 for June, 1933; 63.9 for June, 1932, and 72.1 for June, 1931.

According to the bureau, of the 10 major groups of commodities studied, six showed increases in June, three dropped and one registered no change. A total of 182 individual commodities increased, while less than 20 per cent fell off.

Farm Products Lead

Farm products showed the largest gain from May to June of the major groups, with an average rise of more than 6 per cent. The more than 13 per cent rise in market prices of grains and advances in prices of hogs, cotton, fresh milk and other farm products were largely responsible for the upward movement.

More than a 4 per cent increase was registered by the food group, with the present level for this group at 69.8 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 14 per cent above June of last year.

The advance in the prices for cement, lumber and plumbing and heating supplies were largely responsible for the one-half of 1 per cent increase in the general advance for building materials. The upturn of about 20 per cent in cattle-feed prices more than offset minor decreases for other miscellaneous items, resulting in slightly more than one-half of 1 per cent increase in the general index for the miscellaneous group. Average prices for this group are 15½ per cent higher than a year ago.

Lower prices for motor vehicles and iron and steel products more than counterbalanced stationary prices for agricultural implements and higher prices for nonferrous metals and plumbing and heating materials. This caused the metals and metal products group to decrease more than 1½ per cent during the month. The June index, 87.7, is 10½ per cent above that for June, 1933.

20 P. C. Above June, 1933

The index of raw materials, which rose nearly 3½ per cent during the month, is now nearly 20 per cent over June, 1933.

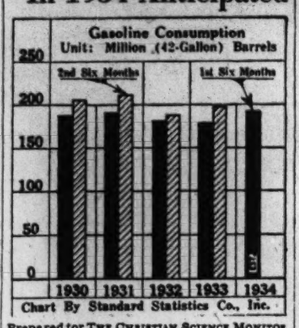
In the following table index numbers of prices since the end of 1931 are based on 784 commodities, and for earlier dates 550.

The bureau's average for the full year 1914, on the basis of 100 for 1926, was 68.1. For the full year 1913 it was 69.8. The average for July, 1914, was 67:6.

The bureau's highest and lowest average prices in 1933 and for the last 13 years compare as follows:

Year	High	Month	Low	Month
1933	71.2	Oct.	59.8	Feb.
1932	67.5	Jan.	62.6	Dec.
1931	78.2	Jan	68.6	Dec.
1930	93.4	Jan.	78.4	Dec.
1929	98.0	July	94.2	Dec.
1928	100.1	Sep.	96.0	Mar.
1927	97.0	Oct.	93.7	May
1926	103.6	Jan.	98.4	Nov.
1925	104.55	Nov.	106.6	May
1924	101.5	Dec.	94.9	June
1923	104.5	Mar.	97.8	Aug.
1922	100.7	Dec.	91.4	Jan.
1921	114.0	Jan.	92.9	Dec.
1920	167.2	May	120.7	Dec.

Record Gasoline Use In 1934 Anticipated



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON THE basis of the trend over the first six months, consumption of gasoline for 1934 now promises to exceed that for any previous year.

Largely as a result, stocks of gasoline in storage are showing a sharp seasonal recession.

They now stand at less than 50,000,000 barrels, in contrast with a peak for the year of around 57,000,000 barrels in April.

Favorable Kansas Winter Wheat Crop Is Now Anticipated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., July 21—Latest private estimates of the Kansas winter wheat crop place it at 85 to 92 million bushels. Test weight and protein content are high, making the crop just what is wanted by the miller and the baker. A factor that will make for permanent improvement in the quality or baking strength of hard red winter wheat in Kansas is the introduction of a new variety known as Tenmarq, bred at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan.

This new high quality wheat is a cross between a strain of hard red winter wheat, known as pedigree TEN-sixty, six, and MARQuis, hence the name TENMARQ. Marquis is one of the finest wheats in the world from the quality standpoint. It is still a favorite in Canada and in the wheat and flour markets of the world. Tenmarq has inherited many of the fine qualities of its Marquis spring wheat parent, and yet it is a true winter wheat.

Sixty farmers, who are members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association grew about 2000 acres of Tenmarq wheat his year and will have about 30,000 bushels of pure certified seed for sale this summer and fall. All of this seed was inspected in the field by a representative of the association and the Kansas State College of Manhattan. Most growers will ask about $1.50 a bushel for this seed, which is well worth that amount, as Tenmarq yields from three to five bushels more per acre than such old standard sorts as Turkey, Kharkov, Kanred and Blackhull.

Tenmarq is not as winterhardy as these old varieties, but is hardy enough for south-central Kansas, where it is now being grown in about 30 counties. It is also well adapted in parts of Texas and Oklahoma, but farmers in these states should consult their own state agricultural college agronomists for advice on local adaptation of wheat varieties.

New Argentine Industry to Spin Fine Yarn Fabric From Flax Waste

BUENOS AIRES, July 21 (AP)—A new industry, the spinning of fine yarn from flax waste, may compensate Argentine in the next 18 months for losses in wheat and meat trade. Plans now envisage more than 25 factories producing material worth $400,000,000, as the result of a new invention.

Fine yarn has been successfully spun in a local cotton mill, using a fiber product of waste flax, and fabrics woven from the yarn will soon be exhibited, prompting the yarn industry to race for the bandwagon.

Heretofore enough waste flax has been burned annually to produce 4,000,000 tons of fiber which is comparable to raw cotton, and valued at $200 a ton. Laws required this destruction for sanitary reasons—the straw was a breeding place for disease carriers. Great Britain banned its importation except under special license.

James Windrum, Scotch inventor, has a new treatment overcoming this difficulty, and claims the fiber may be used for carpets, surgical wadding, ropes, cords and as a base for artificial silk.

Contracts have been drawn for export to England for processing, and inquiries have been received from France, Italy, Germany and Japan.

Machinery is attached in a series to threshing machines in the fields, taking the waste as it is thrown, and rapidly breaking it up, separating the fiber which is cleaned and baled.

The new industry will provide work for 40,000 persons, it is estimated, and imports of spinning machinery should amount to $5,000,000.

Sao Paulo Pays on 1927 Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—Announcement is made that the City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, has remitted funds to First of Boston International Corporation for the payment of the May 15, 1934, coupons on the outstanding 6½ per cent external secured sinking fund gold bonds of 1927, due May 15, 1957, at the rate of 17½ per cent of the dollar face value of such coupons.

Coupons due May 15, 1934, will accordingly be paid on and after July 16, 1934, at the rate of $5.6875 in lawful United States currency per $32.50 coupon, upon presentation to First of Boston International Corporation, special agents for the loan.

Bond Foreclosure Expense Reduced in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 21—Expenses incurred in settling street bond foreclosure actions were materially reduced recently when the Superior Court of Los Angeles County fixed attorneys' fees at 10 per cent of principal and interest.

Prior to an investigation of the methods used to extort funds from small property owners in trouble over delinquent bond payments, the cost of settlement was found to equal or even exceed the amounts due. After this investigation, which was conducted by the court, the number of such cases is reported to have dropped off rapidly.

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1934 Auto Output Now Put at Less Than Half of 1929

Reason, Says Institute, Is That Prices Are 59 P. C. Above 1929 Levels

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—The production of automobiles for 1934 is expected by the Alexander Hamilton Institute to total about 2,300,000 cars, unless the automobile companies engage in over-production. This estimate is lower than was indicated some months ago and will be less than half as large as the record high of 5,358,000 cars in 1929.

"One of the primary reasons why automobile production this year will fall so far short of the 1929 volume," says the Institute, "is the fact that automobile prices relative to consumer income are much higher now than in 1929.

59 Per Cent Above 1929 Price

Despite recent cuts, automobile prices, on the average, are now only 12.5 per cent lower than in 1929, whereas consumer income is 44.9 per cent lower than in 1929. This means that from the standpoint of consumer income, automobile prices at the present time are 58.8 per cent higher than in 1929.

"If automobile production in 1935 is to show an increase over the 1934 output, either automobile prices must be lowered or there must be an increase in consumer income. In view of the drought, it is questionable whether there will be an increase in consumer income next year. Consequently, an increase in automobile output in 1935 will probably depend entirely upon price reductions. It will be difficult to make such price reductions, however, because they will involve wage rates not only in the automobile industry but also in the steel industry. Labor will not easily give up the pay increases granted under the codes especially with food costs at a high level as a result of the drought.

See 2,100,000 Sales

"The prospect is that 2,100,000 automobiles will be sold to domestic consumers in 1934. This compares with 6,616,000 cars which would be needed to restore the 1934 registration figure to the 1930 peak on the basis of an 8.125 year life and with 9,669,000 cars which would be needed for the regaining of the registration peak on the basis of a 7.127 year life. In other words domestic sales would need to total 9,669,000 cars in 1934 in order to restore the automotive equipment of the United States to the pre-depression volume and condition.

The fact that actual sales this year will fall so far short of this estimated potential market shows the depressing influence of high automobile prices relative to the national incomes as well as the depressing influence of the reduction in the percentage of income available for automobile purchases as the result of high taxes and of high prices of other commodities more necessary to the existence of life than motor cars."

Fast Ticker System Has Demonstration

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—The first formal demonstration of the exchange's new express ticker system was made this week to officers and directors of the New York Quotation Company, the exchange's subsidiary which renders ticker service to exchange members in lower Manhattan. The demonstration was most satisfactory, and the work of installing within the exchange buildings the complicated equipment required to place the express system in operation is going forward as originally planned. One entire floor of the building at 11 Wall Street will be required for this purpose.

The function of the express ticker system is to print up-to-date quotations on leading stocks at all times, achieving this result by omitting from the tape quotations of inactive or less important stocks whenever this is necessary to permit the remaining quotations to be printed without delay. The present ticker service, which records all transactions in the sequence in which they occur, will not be discontinued, but both services will be furnished.

Refinery Price of Gas 2.8 P. C. Higher Than 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—The weighted average f. o. b. refinery price of United States motor gasoline in 12 refinery districts of the United States on July 14 was 6.182 cents per gallon, an increase of 2.2 per cent from the 6.012 cents of July 15, 1933. The average service station price (exclusive of taxes) in 162 cities was 13.885 cents per gallon, a decrease of 0.7 per cent from the 13.982 cents of a week before, and lower by less than 0.1 per cent from the 13.896 cents of July 15, 1933.

The weighted average price of crude oil at the wells in 12 production districts was $0.962 per barrel, against $0.964 of the week before, and higher by 65.6 per cent from the $0.581 of July 15, 1933.

Johns Manville Common Nets 16c in Quarter

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—A net profit of $249,936 for the June quarter was reported by the Johns-Manville Corporation. This compares with net loss of $76,081 in the first quarter and net profit of $92,204 in the June quarter last year. Profit per share on common stock was 16 cents in the June quarter. For the same period last year the balance was equal to $1.23 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock.

For the six months ended June 30 the net profit amounted to $173,855, equivalent to $2.32 a share on the preferred stock against net loss of $861,595 in the first half of 1933.

Service Says Trade Continues To Show Definite Rising Trend

Pessimism Overdone, Thinks Dun & Bradstreet—Lowering of Industrial Activity Called Seasonal—Wholesale and Retail Sales Volume Gaining

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21 — "Even though trade winds during the week were unable to fill the sails of the ship of business to a point where reefing was necessary, the while in some cases it has been necessary to set studding-sails to catch the seasonal fitful breeze, the ship still moves on a definite course of a general pick-up," says Dun & Bradstreet, in its week-end review.

"Considering the adverse extraneous influences, with which it has been beset, business throughout the country is maintaining a surprising degree of steadiness. Pessimism undoubtedly is being overdone, and can be accounted for almost entirely by uncertainty, as there is more ground for being hopeful than the contrary, the lowering of activity in the major industries being largely seasonal, while disrupted distribution has resulted from a revival of labor unrest, which gives evidence of being short-lived.

Retail Sales Gain

"In spite of these handicaps, volume in both the wholesale and retail trades made a better showing than a week earlier, and with a few exceptions topped the rising levels of last year. The most encouraging reports on distribution were received from the New England, South Atlantic, Middle Western, and Northwestern states. In the Southwest, 100 days of drought have brought a distinct lull in most branches of commercial activity, while both production and distribution of merchandise in many sections of the Pacific Coast district practically have come to a standstill, as the result of the general strike, which was the outcome of the strike by longshoremen and allied workers, now in its third month. Gains in distribution are being confined largely to industrial centers, although the returns from country districts reveal a surprisingly high total of sales, even in the drought-stricken areas, where buying power is being buoyed by the emergency aid provided by the Government.

"One factor frequently overlooked in the maintenance of retail distribution above the rapidly-advancing totals of last summer is the steady gain in travel, which started to rise abruptly early in June. Both domestic and foreign transportation systems are enjoying the best season in several years, with the influx of tourists from foreign countries reaching new records, a result of the low exchange rates. In addition, automobile travel has established a new peak, motorists being lured to long trips by the chain of well-maintained camps which now stretch across the country.

Consumers Are Spending

Consumers, as a whole, appear to be offering little resistance to current prices, realizing that these are based on actual value, the chief point of contention being the spread between their spending power and the general price level.

"Curtailment of retail prices in the fall seems unlikely, as quotations on farm products continue to rise as crop prospects grow constantly dimmer in the major producing areas. Operating economies, rather than reduced mark-ups, are viewed by many merchants as the quickest adjustment to changing conditions.

"Fall outlook is being obscured by the rapid spread of the drought areas, as temperatures have been above normal in nearly all growing districts and in some parts of the country the hottest week on record was reported. Further deterioration has occurred in many of the major crops, with fields being frequently abandoned. Unless rains should change the situation in the next few weeks, the normal rise in fall trade may be delayed until the latter part of September.

Effects of Strike

"The epidemic of strikes this week did more than any organized curtailment for the reduction of industrial output, but in the majority of cases an early settlement was achieved, while negotiations are in progress to bring a speedy end to the remaining ones. These interruptions, however, brought a heavy reduction in the number of workers on pay rolls for the week, a situation that already was aggravated by the constant drop in employment since the middle of June. A seasonal increase in employment in agriculture, highway construction, railroads, metal mining, and with concerns connected with tourist travel has served to counteract some of the decline in the number of industrial workers.

"The Dun & Bradstreet business activity barometer declined slightly easing to 63.7 from 64.0. This makes a total drop of 7.4 points from the year's peak of 71.1, registered during the week of June 13, but there still is a gain of 1.7 points over the abrupt drop to 62.0 two weeks ago. This marks the third successive week that the barometer has been under the comparative figure of 1933. The decline from 69.5, at which it stood in the corresponding week of last year, amounts to 5.8 points, or 8.3 per cent."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London.

The best industrial equities on the London market now yield about 4 per cent, and many of them less. To ask whether this is too low or too high a valuation is like asking whether so many square feet of canvas are too much or too little to set on a yacht; it depends on the yacht and it depends on the weather.

The yield on equities will obviously be affected in some measure by the future course of long-term interest rates. Interest rates, assuredly, will not soon return to the levels that ruled in the decade before the slump, but it is equally certain that any great expansion of industrial activity, by attracting funds that might otherwise have gone into bonds, will push up long-term interest rates, and that later there may be a reaction. For the moment, however, we may consider ordinary stocks by themselves. Now the risk of temporary deprivations of income, and even of complete losses, is a real one in any part of the industrial market. Nor is the assessment of risk merely a question of averaging the possibilities of abnormal profits against the possibilities of abysmal deficits. Risk-fearing is itself a function that demands remuneration. How else should insurance companies make profits? Hence 4 per cent may be considered as in itself a low yield, since it has to cover risk-bearing as well as the expected return on capital.

A Commodity Trust

Industrial profits have been rising in England for a year, and in some cases longer. Even in the absence of any big expansion of national production, that would not have been surprising; for the elimination of weaker competitors and the introduction of economies and new inventions would tend to raise profits in going concerns even before the lowest point of the slump had been reached. And we may count on a further increase of profits so long as rising costs of production do not overtake expanding turnover and higher prices for the final product. If we look at the problem of costs we note that raw material prices are still low, and may be expected to rise. Hence there is much to be said for hedging against a possible check to industrial profits by purchasing an interest in raw material production and sale. There has been formed in London a "fixed" trust (its fixity being not unlike the permanence of a permanent wave) which will confine its holdings to a list of companies and specialization are now being "laid on at the tap" for the small investor.

Genuine material prosperity has no ultimate limits save those appointed by grudging nature; but such indices of prosperity as prices and profits are liable to meet with nearer checks, which are inherent in the present economic system. Thus, demand being stabilized at however high a level, sooner or later commodities cease to command a "scarcity premium," because production is augmented in response to the profits stimulus. In the same way, profits reach the limit of elasticity as costs chisel into the realized surplus. Raw material prices, and later wage rates, gradually close up the start that profits naturally obtain in the race for financial betterment. Perhaps investors will some day be given a new counterpoise against these contingencies, in the shape of a trust that represents an interest in average wage levels. A good substitute would be a holding in firms distributing cheap articles, both necessities and luxuries, to wage-earning consumers.

Again, at the higher levels of profits, intensified competition makes an inroad into net earnings. Competitive methods like installment selling, which are found to lead ultimately to a reaction, are introduced or reënforced. A man cannot charge a second mortgage against his own future. To complete the tale, when profits decline, investment itself recedes, savings start to outrun the creation of new capital, financial difficulties begin, and prices slump—that is, if we are to follow the gloomy finger of history.

Industrial Fluctuations

An analysis of present financial and economic conditions is bound in the end to lead to the question—are we doomed for ever to the Sisyphan torment of mounting to a boom only to slide back into a slump? The "grand old Duke of York" stands monumentally on the top of a familiar column in this city, but still loftier a pedestal would be earned by whoever would save us from "marching up to the top of the hill and marching down again." We have only the maudlin comfort that each succeeding boom and slump means statistical pabulum for the economic experts.

The present depression has itself added much to economic knowledge. It is better to be wise after the event than to remain foolish. A highly important contribution to the study of the business cycle, which has just been published, might escape the attention it deserves because it is not easy reading for the man in the street. That is Professor Macgregor's "Enterprise, Purpose and Profit." Not only has he given us an invaluable analysis of the place of business failures in slumps and booms (showing that they are as truly a symptom of the latter as of the former), and of the time-sequence in these economic waves (showing that price recession is definitely a secondary and consequential factor); but he has also laid stress on a highly important idea. The norm of business life is not an average; for business is characterized by fluctuations, which are themselves normal to it. To turn this truism into practical precept—it is useless to adopt measures against slumps which seek merely to restore and maintain some ideal plateau of prosperity; our permanent anti-depression campaign must be directed toward balancing and braking those inherent tendencies of business that convert its accidents into crises—that turn caution to fear, fear to panic, and panic to rou

British Recovery Awaits Commodity Price Level Rise

Westminster Bank Thinks State's Effort to Aid Trade Ineffectual

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 21—The Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions shows in its current monthly review that although values of exports of British manufactures remain low their volume has advanced fairly consistently since 1931.

It follows that a rise in commodity price level to pre-slump proportions, such as the British Government has been endeavoring—though not yet successfully—to bring about, would produce a comparatively cheerful state of affairs.

The branches of business in which improvement took place in 1933 were chiefly under the headings of rubber, cutlery, hardware, instruments, textiles (other than cotton, wool and silks), non-ferrous metals and leather goods.

Exports Volume Rises

In the case of British exports of raw materials an increase in general volume occurred in 1933, despite contraction in shipments of coal which ordinarily constitute something like two-thirds of the total. This increase was due chiefly to a big improvement in exports of raw wool. In the first quarter of 1934, wool and nonferrous ores were both exported in larger quantities than a year before.

The Westminster Bank has small opinion of the results of British state efforts to help business. "The recent course of British overseas trade," it says, "suggests that governmental policy—whether fiscal or monetary—is less effective in diverting trade into fresh channels than in obstrucing it. Compared with the curtailment effected in our imports of manufactures by the general tariff and other duties, the results of the divorce of sterling from gold, of the trade pacts with several foreign countries, or even of the Ottawa agreements, are slight. If the expansion in manufactured imports so far seen this year is maintained, they will still be only three-quarters of the amount imported in 1931.

Imports Ratio Off

"Quite apart from any diversion of trade, owing to the Ottawa duties, the proportion of our imports coming from foreign countries has automatically fallen, owing to the duties on manufactures. If we make allowance for this distinction, the remaining portion of the rise in the Empire's share of our overseas trade amounts only, broadly speaking, to the restoration of the proportion it represented before the collapse in the prices of primary products temporarily reduced it.

"On the other hand, Great Britain's adoption of tariffs does not appear to have had immediate harmful repercussions on our export trade, which is indeed sharing in such improvement as has so far been seen in international trade. But by raising still another serious obstacle to international intercourse, the British tariff has played a part in retarding that improvement, and therefore in hampering the one factor upon which hopes of full recovery of our export trade must depend."

Service Sees Faster Tempo For Business

The trend of trade will probably be downward for some weeks more, says the United Business Service of Boston, but seasonal dullness will yield to increased activity in August.

It asserts that beneath a myriad of conflicting surface developments, inflationary forces are gaining headway. Some of these should be instrumental in stimulating activity this fall.

Ivory Coast Begins Large Scale Output of Peanuts

WASHINGTON, July 21—Africa's Ivory Coast is going in for peanut cultivation in a big way, according to a report from Vice Consul D. B. Levis, made public by the Commerce Department.

Up until the beginning of last year, the report states, peanuts were grown only by the natives for local consumption. However, during 1933, after comprehensive studies of the commercial possibilities of peanut cultivation, about 260,000 acres were planted and a crop of approximately 46,000 metric tons produced. About 3,000 tons were exported, 8000 tons were reserved for seed and the remainder consumed locally.

The survey of the peanut situation in the Ivory Coast has resulted in the establishment of two groups of territory in the North, one of which, a long distance from railroads and seaports, will specialize in the production of nuts for seeding; the second and integral part of the economic basin of the railroad line will be devoted to the culture of nuts intended for export.

Revised Southern Pine Lumber Prices Announced

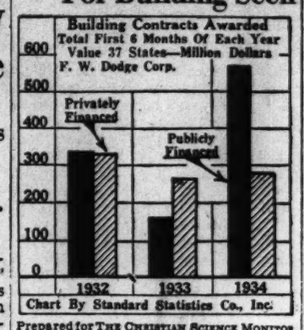
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 21—Revised minimum prices for southern pine lumber under the code, which effects a reduction of approximately 10 per cent on all items entering into house construction, effective July 20, were announced by H. C. Berckes, secretary-manager Southern Pine Association here.

This announcement followed official notice from Washington by the NRA of its approval of the lumber industry's revised minimum prices. An official bulletin carrying this information is being sent to all persons under jurisdiction of the Southern Pine Division, Mr. Berckes stated.

The reductions approximate 10 per cent on all items of lumber that enter into house construction.

More Private Funds For Building Seen



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRIVATE funds have long been available for employment in building operations, but have been deterred by lack of confidence in the mortgage situation.

Through the guarantees provided by the new National Housing Act for limiting risks and losses, and by the initial priming ready to be undertaken by the Government, the fears of capital should be greatly reduced.

Experts See Rising Prices for Further U. S. Bond Issues

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—That the Treasury will be able to sell additional issues at rising prices is a conclusion reached by Chas. E. Quincey & Co., government bond specialists, in a study and review which also quotes a number of authorities on the subject. This conclusion is in part forced by the fact of large excess reserves which are declared to represent potential purchasing power for U. S. Government securities, and the Administration's tendency toward greater conservatism regarding monetary questions.

"The huge recovery expenditures of this Administration have naturally created doubts as to whether the Government credit can long stand this strain," says the study.

"The rise of Government bonds since the first of the year is evidence that the favorable effects of the Gold Reserve Act, by increasing the demand for Government bonds through swelled excess reserves, has, up to the present, more than offset the depressing effects of the progressively increasing supply of Government securities.

"The gross public debt we have created to date does not represent as heavy a net debt burden as the grass debt figures would seem to indicate. It has been pointed out that $27,000,000,000 of debt with the present dollar would be equivalent to about $16,000,000,000 of debt at the former gold parity, although at the same time it is conceded that this theory is valid only if price levels truly reflect the debasement of the currency, which they do not as yet.

"It does not seem logical to believe that this Administration will put the brakes on credit expansion or tighten interest rates, unless and until business has increased sufficiently to absorb a large part of the present unemployment. At best, such a development seems a considerable way off."

Treasury Offers New Bill Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21 — The Secretary of the Treasury announces that bids are invited for Treasury bills to the amount of $75,000,000, or thereabouts. They will be 182-day bills; and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 o'clock p. m., Eastern Standard time, on Monday, July 23, 1934. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The Treasury bills will be dated July 25, 1934, and will mature on Jan. 23, 1935, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $1000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000 and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Federal Employees' Living Costs in Washington Rise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 21—The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the special cost-of-living index for employees of the Federal Government living in Washington, D. C., was 86.5 for June, 1934, as compared with the first six months of 1928. This index has been computed as the result of an investigation of the disbursements of federal employees living in Washington, conducted in the fall of 1933. The index was 85.2 for December, 1933, and 82.7 for March, 1933.

During the last six months the cost of living for federal employees living in Washington has increased 1.5 per cent. During the 15 months from March, 1933, to June, 1934, the increase was 4.6 per cent.

Maine Banks Withdraw From Deposit Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., July 21—Most of the savings banks in Maine have withdrawn from the Federal Insurance Deposit Corporation which guarantees bank deposits up to a certain amount. The banks remaining in will be members for one more year, the period for which Congress extended the temporary form of insurance.

Savings bank officials make it clear that there is no criticism on their part of the insurance, they simply find that it is not practical for the mutual savings banks. None of the banks in Massachusetts and Connecticut joined the insurance, but the New York banks did and recently have withdrawn.

Southern Textile Exposition to Be The Largest Held

Manufacturers to Exhibit Materials and Machinery —Foreign Nations Enter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 21—Eleventh Southern Textile Exposition, which will be attended by thousands of mill executives, department heads, employees and others from all the Southern and New England states, will be the largest since the first attempt at such a venture made 19 years ago, according to a statement by William G. Sirrine, president of the corporation.

Plans are rapidly going forward for the staging of the show at Textile Hall here the week of Oct. 15.

Textile machinery, installations, accessories and supplies will be exhibited by manufacturers from all over the United States.

"The upturn in the textile industry has encouraged the executives of the exposition in their efforts to make the approaching show one of the most notable in the history of the corporation," Mr. Sirrine said.

"The corporation, which is non-profit-sharing, has never passed through a period as severe as the last three years.

"Organized in 1915, the expositions increased in size and importance to both exhibitors and visitors until 1932, when receipts fell off more than one-third.

"When it was realized that due to the plight of manufacturers many of the spaces would be unsold two years ago, the executive officers obtained exhibits from the Federal Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, state colleges and departments, and organizations connected with domestic science, welfare and recreational work.

"The floors were in this way filled with interesting and instructive exhibits pertaining to health and comfort of operatives. While the corporation lost thousands of dollars due to inability of manufacturers to exhibit, the booths were filled with instructive demonstrations," he said.

Exhibitors from Germany, France, England and other foreign countries have secured space at the exposition this year.

The Southern Textile Exposition has always been a valuable adjunct to manufacturers, Mr. Sirrine pointed out. There is no other place where a manufacturer can see every new thing and process in the industry demonstrated before their eyes.

The show will be principally for manufacturers of cotton, wool, silk, and rayon yarn and cloth, and for those who operate dyeing, bleaching and finishing plants.

The general public who are not connected with the textile industry will be admitted at certain times during the week.

Special railroad rates south of Washington and from the New England states, as well as north from Atlanta will be granted those attending the exposition.

Total Oil Surplus 344,187,000 Barrels

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The Oil Administration has estimated stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at 344,187,000 barrels on July 14, a 95,000 gain over stocks on hand a week earlier.

Domestic crude rose 91,000 and foreign crude 4,000 barrels during the week.

Reports of the industry indicated to the Oil Administration that daily average crude production increased about 100,000 barrels during the week closed July 14. Crude runs to stills jumped approximately 65,000 barrels daily and imports remained almost stationary.

Crop Shortage Beclouds 1935 Business Outlook

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—According to the Alexander Hamilton Institute's current bulletin, the 1934 drought is a very unfavorable factor in the business outlook for the coming year. It will have a depressing influence on the farmers' purchasing power, and consequently on business in general.

This year's crop failure will certainly retard business recovery and may even cause a serious setback in 1935, especially since business has not attained a sufficient strong position to withstand with much success a calamity of this kind. The one consoling feature is the possibility that the crop failure will prove to the Government that it cannot restore prosperity by curtailing agricultural production.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wilday Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 24

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Mr. Seymour Defends Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

OPERA is not losing its appeal in the United States, as many are inclined to believe. Instead, its hold on the public is growing.

Such is the view of Mr. John Laurence Seymour, whose opera, "In a Pasha's Garden,"—is scheduled for production next season by the Metropolitan Opera Association in New York. As a basis for his thinking so, Mr. Seymour points to the generous treatment enjoyed by touring companies, the patronage accorded municipal opera organizations, and the popular favor given to radio broadcasts of operas.

The principal difficulty, as he sees it, lies in staging well-routined and well-mounted productions at prices within the reach of all. As an example that opera has an appeal to the general public, he points to the success of the recent experiment of dollar opera in San Francisco, and also to the demand for the popular-priced seats that most municipal opera organizations have made available.

Regarding the formation of community opera companies, he suggests that home talent be chosen; but he says that local singers should be trained by professionals, in order to give a performance that will not necessitate apology as being the work of amateurs. He dismisses predictions that opera is losing its appeal, as being a cry which has always been heard.

"At times," said he to an interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor, "all forms of opera and drama have been suppressed, only to be reborn more brilliantly than ever. An example of this was witnessed in the eighteenth century when Gluck and Mozart lifted opera out of the rut of conventionality and made it alive. Similar service was rendered by Wagner and others in the nineteenth century.

"Opera is a highly developed synthesis; and because of its complexity, too much stress is likely to be placed on one of its elements. When this happens, the critics and public begin to find fault. For instance, when the lyrical element of opera is developed at the expense of the dramatic, many people will criticize it. And the same is true if the dramatic is emphasized over the lyrical.

"In the best operas of Wagner and Verdi, the musical and dramatic elements are in proper relation to each other, and works that in general preserve this harmonious equipoise are those that hold the stage."

Mr. Seymour graduated from the University of California in 1917, and two years later he took a master's degree in Slavic languages from that institution. He is now a lecturer on opera and drama in the university's extension division, and he also holds the position of director of the department of dramatic art at Sacramento (Calif.) Junior College. He had a comic opera performed in Hollywood in 1923; and also another production in that city, entitled "The Arthurians." This latter composition was given, too, in San Francisco and in Berkeley.

H. M. N.

In the Sixteen-Hundreds

By Dorothy Adlow

HALF a dozen years ago a display of seventeenth century American portraits would seem better suited to the routine of an antiquarian society; but events and fashions have brought a change. We feel less apologetic about the lack of skill in colonial artists. As their pictures are rescued from layers of dirt and overpaint, we even find merit in the manner of execution, taste in the arrangement, subtlety in the rendering. Viewpoints change; the pictures remain the same.

The Art Museum of Worcester, Mass., itself rich in colonial portraiture, has been showing through the summer a splendid collection—nearly three dozen—of early portraits. They include personages of political, military, clerical and commercial occupation, women and children. All the pictures were painted in America, and they have the twofold value of depicting the "founders" and of revealing the colonial gift in the limner's art. At Worcester there is an assortment of countenances which are grave, gaunt and impressive. Among them are Governor John Endicott, Simon Bradstreet, Reverend John Wheelwright, William Ames, Major Savage, Major Pike and Sir William Phipps.

The colonial portrayers had not the benefit of schooling, patronage and tradition, else we should have our Rigauds and Reynoldses and Van Dycks. Their better energies were expended in colonizing; artists were secondary. Most of the portraits betray the commercial motive and are made according to a convention—the features charted, the mouths twisted into a bow, the hair, cap and clothes painted in without much reference to fact and with little appeal to fancy. There was not one prevailing tendency. If anything, there was a mixture, a confusion of naturalistic rendering in vogue at the time in Europe, and primitive stylization characterized by flatness. Distortion here is not willful, gauntness is no affectation. In the hands of expert painters these shortcomings are made an effective instrument of emotion. The colonial painters hadn't such rarefied feelings.

The very primitive qualities, however, give character and tone to these portraits. The painting of accessories, the deliberate tracing of outlines and the devotion to details such as laces, reveal an interest in matters outside of straightforward representation. Provincial art invariably discloses man's devotion to ornament, the very human impulse to twirl the brush into arabesques.

On view is the one signed work of this early period. The signature is "T. S." Thomas Smith was painter, poet and mariner. No more is known of him than the fact that in 1680 Harvard College paid £4 4s. to Maj. Thomas Smith for "drawing Dr. Ames' effigies."

The pictures most noteworthy as painting are those of Madam Freake and baby Mary, and Mr. John Freake. In these canvases there are textural refinement, lineal grace, tonal harmony and coördination of detail; all of which indicate high artistry. Could the painter have had Dutch forbears, or did this outstanding talent sprout spontaneously?

In the Cause of Sport

By Frank Rutter

London

IS IT or is it not true that artists, as a race, hold themselves aloof from the common life, and tend to turn their backs on the recreations, the amusements and the interests which occupy the attention of the great majority of their fellow beings? Among the things which incline many to think that the answer to this question must be given in the affirmative, is the extreme rarity of pictures or sculpture illustrating any of those games and pastimes which are dear to the heart of most Anglo-Saxons.

When we remember how closely concerned the great Greek sculptors were with athletics, and how many of the greatest masterpieces of classical sculpture were inspired by the achievements and personality of athletes, and when we know how large a part games, pastimes and athletics play in the life of today, it does indeed seem extraordinary that we hardly ever see a modern work of art remotely connected with any of these activities.

From now on till the end of September, there is being exhibited at the Tate Gallery a series of cricket pictures from the collection of Sir Jeremiah Colman Bart. This collector was a keen cricketer in his youth, and he is also a great art-lover; and in the course of years he has amassed a number of oil paintings, watercolors, prints and drawings which are concerned with cricket matches or cricketers. What is particularly noticeable about the 42 works which he has lent to the Tate Gallery is the absence of famous names from the catalogue. Apart from one delightful little work in gouache by Paul Sandby, R. A., "Cricket Match, 1774," most of the pictures are by almost unknown artists, and several are anonymous. That is not to say that these are bad paintings: on the contrary, "Cricket Match at Hambledon, 1777" by an unknown artist, C. G. Verburgh's "Cricket Match and Landscape," and several others, are accomplished and wholly delightful landscapes with figures, altogether apart from the fact that a cricket match in progress is included in the composition. But the collection does suggest that very few of the greater British artists have thought it worth while to paint pictures of what is generally regarded as England's great national game.

Similarly, in the permanent collection of the Tate Gallery there is but one painting of a cricket match in Sussex, painted in 1887 by John R. Reid; and works of art connected with cricket are as rarely to be seen in the Royal Academy and other current exhibitions, as they are difficult if not impossible to find in our national and municipal art galleries. Is not this complete lack of cricket pictures rather extraordinary, considering the immense interest taken in the game by thousands and thousands of people?

* * *

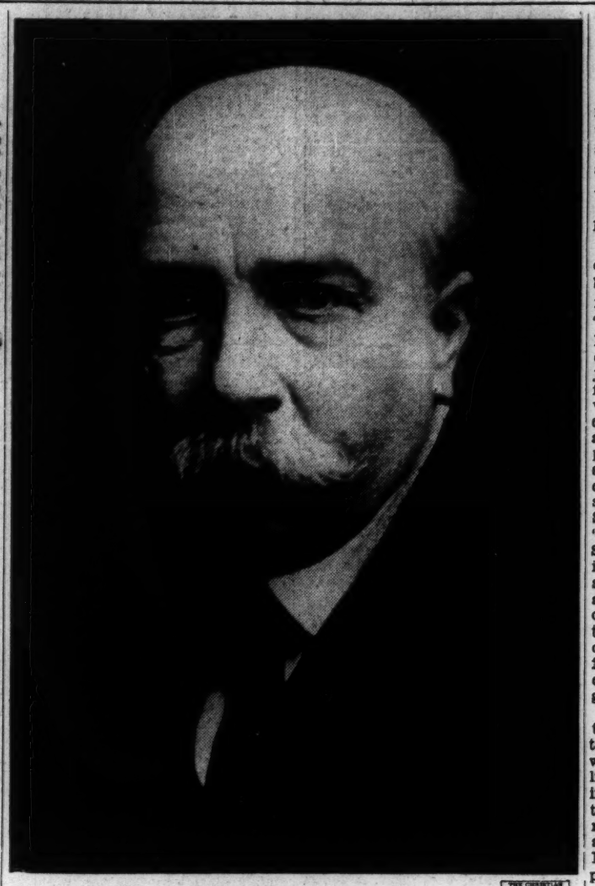
Nor is it only cricket that is ignored by painters. Again in the Tate Gallery there is but one picture, "Hammersmith Bridge on Boat Race Day" by Walter Greaves, which reminds us of the immense popularity of the annual university boat race. Not only is rowing, as practiced on the Thames, at Oxford and Cambridge, totally neglected, in spite of the picturesque spectacle presented by these races and regattas, but where can we see any fine paintings of football matches, of tennis, of golf, or of any of the numerous other games and pastimes which are so popular today in all countries? Can any reader tell me of any pictures of baseball to be found in the art museums of the United States?

It would appear that, with three notable exceptions, the whole pageant of our outdoor sporting life is totally ignored by artists. These exceptions are: First, swimming—pictures of bathers are to be found in most art exhibitions; and second, the hunting field and the race course. The two last subjects have long been popular with certain British painters, and among living artists Mr. A. J. Munnings and Sir John Lavery have scored many successes in them.

* * *

At the moment there is on view at the Burlington Fine Arts Club a loan collection of pictures and other works of art illustrating "Sport in British Art." In this collection there is just one picture of cricket by an unknown artist, "Match at Canterbury 1770," dating from the reign of George III. There are one or two pictures of fishing, one charming small George Morland of "Shooting," and one or two prints of boxing; but practically all the other exhibits are concerned with horses or dogs, with hunting, horse-racing or coursing. This limitation of subject does not detract from the art interest of an exhibition which will remain open throughout July. There is a magnificent Ben Marshall, "Lady Grosvenor on Blue Stocking," a superb broadly handled masterpiece, most lovely in its opulent color, far finer than any Ben Marshall shown at Burlington House last winter. There is another very delicate and exquisite small painting by Ben Marshall, "Tarrare, Winner of the Leger in 1826, with Jockey in Lord Scarborough's Colours"—pale blue and white stripes, a work of miniature-like precision which shows the range of the artist's execution. There is also a magnificent painting of "R. J. Lambton with Huntsman and Hounds" by the elder John Ferneley (1782-1860), again a finer example than any seen at the Academy; and there are several paintings by Stubbs, notably the superb "Brown Stallion Sweet William," lent by the Duke of Westminster.

But while this exhibition testifies nobly to the achievement of British animal painters in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, it only gives a limited view of sport in British art. It is to be regretted that the club failed to borrow any of the fine paintings of yachting that exist in considerable numbers and may be seen not only in our yacht clubs but also in many private collections. Paintings of other sports and pastimes exist, too, though these are more difficult to find.



Isidor Philipp, French Pianist, Arriving for Visit in the United States

Mr. Lifar Reëstablished

By Émile Vuillermoz

NABOKOFF'S "La Vie de Polichinelle," ("The Life of Polichinelle") presented at the Opéra, brought Mr. Serge Lifar, the ballet-master, back into the good graces of the Parisian public. It was the first instance of Mr. Lifar's giving us a solid, complete and well-balanced production, convincing us of his artistic powers, and justifying the hopes of his original supporters. In "La Vie de Polichinelle" (scenario by Mme. Claude Séran) we see the birth of Polichinelle in the midst of a world of black and white Pierrots. The child grows up and yields to his vocation as a dancer. His schooling is rather laborious, but he meets in class a young girl with whom he falls in love, and he marries her. In the course of a tour, he makes the acquaintance of a circus acrobat, for whom he abandons Mme. Polichinelle. His inconstancy, however, is only for a time; and in the end, virtue triumphs.

The theme is treated with ingenuity and fantasy, and the action is handled with brilliance and liveliness. Nabokoff's score, still a little caricatural, has a rhythm which no one can resist. Amusing costumes and an ingenious stage-setting add to the success of the ballet.

* * *

For other organizers of what we may call the Big Paris Season, the outcome has been different. "Les Imaginaires," for example, by Georges Auric, a ballet dealing with the love affairs of a triangle, a circle and a polygon, showed in a rather cruel light the inadequacy of the composer's technique and the incorrectness of his writing. On the subject, Mr. Reynaldo Hahn has written a pamphlet which sums up a curious case of inflation where the musical means are incomplete.

To record, again, a success, sympathetic reception was given to the American ballet, "Union Pacific," once more by Nabokoff, which, in spite of distortions, proved amusing, with its plastic choreographic themes. The novelty of the situations and of the setting caught hold of the public, as did the freshness of the divertissements, interspersed with popular American tunes.

* * *

The "Choreartium" of Leonide Massine, constructed upon the fourth symphony of Brahms, showed us a few interesting groups obeying with docility the injunctions of the music. But the work was a little lacking in unity and general discipline. In spite of its occasional merits, it disappointed the audience. Moreover the inadequacy of the orchestral rehearsals this year has compromised all these presentations.

We also saw the first performance of "La Baiser de la Fée ("The Fairy's Kiss") by Stravinsky. This work is dedicated to the Muse of Tchaikovsky and is, actually, composed of characteristic quotations from the composer of "La Dame de Pique." Stravinsky is content to pin together certain striking rhythms of the musician he admires, and that has given the whole of his score a quite unexpected color for those who were not aware of his intentions. Certain listeners, accordingly, entertained the consoling fancy that the terrible composer of the "Sacre du Printemps" had seriously reformed.

Regarding Japanese Prints

Hiroshige, by Yone Noguchi. New York: E Weyhe. $15. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Tokyo: Kyo Bun Kwan.

WITH 156 pages of English text and more than 100 large illustrations in black and white and in full color, this book provides a definitive study of Hiroshige's prints from a Japanese viewpoint. Mr. Noguchi began publishing his Hiroshige expositions in 1918, and three years later his pamphlet on this artist was published in London and New York. In preparing the present volume Mr. Noguchi had the coöperation of Hiroshige collectors in Japan. He also referred frequently to Uchida's "Hiroshige," an exhaustive Japanese work. So far as students are concerned, the book might have been of more concrete value if the author had not given over so much of his exposition to assertions as to the greatness of his subject, something that might well have been taken for granted in view of Hiroshige's universal acceptance. It would have been wise, also, to have the book edited by someone with a command of idiomatic English, for the Japanese flavor could have been preserved without including such writing as follows, writing that is without a country:

"Since it is the natural outcome of our human desire, the expression of painting in treatment as well as in subject varies, according to the nature of the people and the country; so the painting of Japan cannot be uniform, of course, with that of Western countries. If the latter places emphasis on the temporal life of human beings and, unlike our painting, conveys only seldom the poetical conception of the extraterritorial kingdom of self-effacement—an amalgam of nature and man—that is because the artistic requirement of the West is different from that of the East."

When he is concerned with explanations of things purely Japanese, or the objective symbols that are readable æsthetically in the West with regard to their subjective meanings, Mr. Noguchi conveys flavorsome information. It is then that his Japanese thinking, seeking expression in English, seems appropriate as a vehicle for his ideas. What may be called the pantheistic background of some of the exposition simply does not translate.

Ideas that do come over vividly in terms that are current among artists everywhere may be paraphrased in part as follows:

The painter reveals himself in his picture. Water, because of its flowing force, connotes boundlessness and immensity. In stressing the spiritual beauty of everything the Japanese often slight the structural development. Early painters propagated art and religion simultaneously, reflecting the inspiration of their Chinese studies. Hiroshige marked the climax and conclusion of Japanese landscape art in the print. In his work an individual aspect of nature is seen suddenly isolated from the whole. He eliminated details that would have weakened or blurred the central themes of his compositions.

Most of the text is concerned with notes on individual compositions, and here the reader will find richness of instruction. Mr. Noguchi traces Hiroshige's development from the "Twilight Moon at Ryogoku Bridge," one of the prints with which he struck his stride toward popularity after he had abandoned draped women's figures as subjects. This print, one of the series of 10 in "Famous Views of the Eastern Capital," is reproduced in color as frontispiece to the book.

The book proceeds with illustrated discussions of succeeding series: "Fifty-three Stations on the Tokaido," "Eight Views of Omi," "Sixty-nine Stations on the Kisokaido," "Famous Rivers," "Twenty-eight Moonlight Views," "Famous Views of Kyoto," "Eight Views of Kanazawa," "Eight Views of Environs of Yedo," "Toto Meisho," "Hundred Famous Views of Yedo," "Views in Sixty Odd Provinces."

E. C. S.

By Steichen, New York

Miss Nan Sunderland as Desdemona

'Othello' in the Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Central City, Colo.

"LET me fill the theater but once and that first audience will go out so enthused they will assure us of a successful run."

Such was the view expressed by Mr. Robert Edmond Jones to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor regarding the production of Shakespeare's "Othello," scheduled for the third annual Central City play festival in this now nearly deserted, but once roaring hard-rock mining camp some two miles above the sea.

It can be said that the Central City play festivals are now probably "over the hump." The first year "Camille," with Lillian Gish, attracted patrons largely because of novelty. Last year the "Merry Widow" productions, with Richard Bonelli and Gladys Swarthout, succeeded because everyone knew it would be an enjoyable show. This year, as good an outcome is expected for "Othello" (opening on the night of July 21), with Mr. Walter Huston as the Moor, Miss Nan Sunderland as Desdemona, and Mr. Kenneth McKenna as Iago.

Ideas Behind the Dance

This is the last of two articles based on an interview with Miss Miriam Marmein. The first appeared on July 14.

By Margaret Lloyd

MISS MARMEIN likens herself to the dramatic soprano as contrasted with the coloratura. As against the purely ornamental or decorative dance, the dramatic dance brings the impress of life in all its marvelous variety—its exaltation and despair, its poetry, romance and humor. And although comedy, farce and burlesque can be brought forward and exploited as organic parts of a program, it would be a mistake to provide an entire program of laughter. One needs the emotional stimulus of deeper experience.

In her program making, Miss Marmein considers the formal or statuesque line and logical rhythm as suitable for the opening number, as in her "Ritual." Then she works up to a big emotional climax just before intermission and thereafter relaxes into a decrescendo of the lighter, more agreeable and easily understood pieces.

As does the coloratura, so must the dramatic dancer practice her vocalises—but not in public. The rudiments of technique must be left behind when one appears upon the stage. Likewise the laboratory theater should be reserved for the specialized audiences who enjoy entering into the experimental stages with the dancer. Dance wares should be marketed in the public field only when they are proved and finished. The lay public should not be called upon to pay for watching experimental growth.

* * *

And the lay public gives the important support. Miss Marmein believes that in making her dance compositions acceptable to this public, instead of giving them material to be viewed askance as belonging to loftier and incomprehensible planes that only the elect can enter, she is paving the way for other dancers.

She has found a tremendous response in small towns that had never seen dance recitals before, because her pantomimic pictures are not extreme, abstract or confusing. It is perhaps because of this that to the more adult dance-audience they are a little lacking in subtlety.

But by making the man in the street like her dancing, she is helping to build a bigger and better informed public. Dancing in the theater today, she says, occupies about the same place music did 40 years ago in Chicago, when Theodore Thomas sent brass bands in firemen's uniforms marching through the streets in order to attract attention to his new orchestra. The dance isn't in quite such a bad spot as that, we think, considering the last few active and fruitful years in the dance world and the increase of interest among dance audiences. Still, audiences are as necessary to the dance as to music, and stimulation of them is worth encouraging.

* * *

Like so many of her colleagues, Miss Marmein draws and paints for recreation. The faces of people as types, in a sort of imaginative portraiture, interest her. Also, figures in relation to pantomime, or dance movement, or fragments of dance positions. She designs all the costumes for herself and her group, and although a sempstress helps to sew them, she dyes and paints all materials. In her "Serpent," the sinuous, shimmering green-blue robe was batiked by her own hand. Her "Prima Donna" costume, in lovely raspberry tones, was shaded with a paint-brush by herself. She also works with decorative settings against the time when she may need them for some little dance-dramas she has in mind for future development. She does water colors in connection with the costumes and décors, sketches of motion and figures suggesting ballet in action.

This versatile young woman (and she belives whole-heartedly in versatility.) also writes—for dance magazines. She teaches and is fond of teaching, not primarily as a teacher, but because she believes teaching is developing, not merely imparting fragments of knowledge. A dance-mime so prolific in ideas and so diversified in expression, who contributes much that is novel and much that is topical in some of her more modern compositions, surely has something of value to offer by way of the lecture-demonstration and possibly radio instruction, as well as in her regular concert recital work.

Paintings at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—In connection with the Century of Progress, the Carson Pirie Scott gallery has assembled about 20 first-class works of contemporary or recent American painters of a pleasing variety. One is struck particularly by some fine canvases by Leon Kroll. They are smaller than the usual thing he sends to exhibitions and perhaps for that very reason, more spontaneous, or at least it seemed so to me. One is a very handsome landscape in warm grays and browns and sober greens, and another a girl lying on a cliff reading—a New England landscape in the spirit of Renaissance Italy. A smashing portrait by George Luks, a good John Sloan, as well as fine portrait and figure pieces by Robert Henri, assure us that there is nothing timid or fumbling about this exhibition. Several Prendergasts, and two small but select Arthur B. Davies canvases, emphasize the more decorative and poetic side. It is to be regretted, though, that the gallery in which these pictures are shown is annoyingly crammed with antique furniture.

Mandel Brothers, as an innovation, are putting on an exhibition of oils, water colors, small sculpture (mostly wood), etchings, woodcuts and lithographs by Chicago artists. The majority of the works are by people whose ideas seem more advanced than their execution; at least almost every type of modern "ism," except the abstract, is represented. The show was organized by a group called "Around the Palette," and one cannot help feeling that many of them are playing around the palette rather than working around it. There are, however, some very good things. To note examples: "Landscape" by Samuel Greenberg, which is a striking and colorful composition of the Chicago River, skyscrapers and a raised drawbridge; water color, well painted of a reclining figure, by Georg Bromberg; lithograph by William Schwartz; genre etchings, a fascinating series, by John Groth, he has an appraising eye; humorous and satirical, but not bitter, and he is master of his technique.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

The thirty-third annual exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture of the Lyme Art Association opens in Old Lyme, Conn., on Saturday, July 28, and continues to Aug. 26.

Hollywood Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—At Hollywood Bowl on the night of July 12, Sir Henry Wood presented two orchestral works of the British school: Elgar's introduction and allegro and Bridge's suite, "The Sea." Of especially interesting effect in performance was the second movement of the suite, entitled "Sea Foam," in which the sound of woodwind instruments and harp predominated. An assisting artist on this occasion was Mr. Richard Bonelli, baritone, who sang arias by Verdi and Korngold. On the evening of July 13, the Francesco Braggiotti Ballet appeared, presenting "The Seasons," by Glazounoff, under the musical direction of Mr. R. A. Shepherd. Sir Henry's part in the program was to give an interpretation of the Rhine Daughters scene from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" and of Dohnanyi's suite for orchestra, op. 19. On July 14, Miss Kayla Mitzel, violinist, took the solo rôle in Lalo's "Symphonie espagnole." Sir Henry offered on the same evening—his executants playing somewhat disturbingly out of tune—the Tchaikovsky "Peer Gynt" suite of Grieg and the "Francesca da Rimini" fantasia of Tchaikovsky.

B. K. W.

Melbourne Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Among the many art shows held in Melbourne, the watercolors of Maud Sherwood, at the Fine Art Society's Gallery, and the Memorial Exhibition of the Art of George James Coates, at the Athenæum, are of especial excellence.

Maud Sherwood works with an easy, full, flowing and sure brush, being particularly successful in flower pieces, such as the rich-hued "Cannas," and "The Basket of Flowers." Her varied tones are seldom discordant and are always subject to decorative design. She is fond of aerial perspective, as in views of markets or boats in Italy or Spain; and the groups of people are adequately drawn and well placed. That she can draw the figure as well as paint brilliantly, is evidenced by her study in blazing sunshine of "A Man on the Land, Spain," and by the well-posed "Spanish Girl," both reminiscent of Sorolla. Some of her most interesting and original drawings are vivid sketches of Saracen towns in Italy and the Riviera, with their clusters of strongly lit flat roofs outlined on the hill-top against a back-ground of purple mountains, and in the foreground a pattern of walls and olive trees and open patches in green and gray.

Mr. Coates, after winning the traveling scholarship of the National Gallery here, went to Europe, where he lived for the rest of his life. He was elected to membership in the Paris Salon (Société Nationale des Beaux Arts) and of many leading London art societies, and was honored by the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, U. S. A. He painted portraits for the Canadian and Australian War Museums. There are drawings of his in the British Museum and in South Kensington Museum, London, and paintings in the principal English and Australian public galleries.

F. R.

Gallery at Sheffield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Dr. John Rothenstein, son of Sir William Rothenstein, recently resigned the directorship of the Leeds Art Gallery in order to take up a new appointment in Sheffield. This month he has had the good fortune of organizing the first exhibition to be held in the Graves Art Gallery, named after Alderman J. G. Graves, donor of the great majority of the works shown. The exhibition is in the main a collection of British work, though the gifts from Alderman Graves include examples of such foreign masters as Boudin, Jan Van Huysum, Chardin, Courbet, Murillo, Teniers, Fantin Latour and Monticelli. In the British section is a fine collection of oil landscapes by Thomas Creswick, R. A. (1811-1869), who was a native of Sheffield, while other British works range from Downman, Richard Wilson, Morland and Francis Wheatley of the eighteenth century, to Millais, Watts, Rossetti, Burne Jones of the nineteenth. Among modern British artists represented are Steer, Sickert, Augustus John, Epstein, Max Beerbohm, Stanley and Gilbert Spencer, Paul and John Nash, Eric Gill, Sylvia Gosse and William Roberts.

F. R.

A Helpful Guide En Route

DURING your summer holiday trips, you may find it helpful to carry with you a scrapbook of advertisements from The Christian Science Monitor. You could well include in it the announcements of hotels, garages, restaurants, and shops along the route of your trip. What a handy guide it would be whenever you stop in an unfamiliar city! You would be able to go shopping with the same confidence you have when patronizing Monitor advertisers at home. And what joy you would have in telling each advertiser that you were responding to his advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor!

It is not too early to begin to collect advertisements for such a scrapbook.

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This is a tribute to our 77 years without reorganization or change in family ownership and to our instruments of recognized superiority in style, tone and scale.

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Also Architects and Builders of Kimball Organs.

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KIMBALL HALL . . . CHICAGO

Wallace Sees Virtual Policy Of Free Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

sure from the remaining 10 per cent."

He explained that the AAA is predicated on an emergency basis, that it is aimed at the immediate problem of removing the farm surpluses that have hung over the market since 1926. The avowed objective of withdrawing acreage from cultivation is an expedient "pending a sensible tariff policy to rebuild foreign purchasing power."

Declaring that the Administration plans to go faster under the new tariff policy than many expect, he warned his listeners that even the substantial restoration of world markets would mean that only 20,000,000 acres of the 50,000,000 now fallow could be restored profitably to utilization.

Must Fill in Gap

In the meantime, he said, the AAA must fill the gap for at least five years. The adjustment act, he explained is based more than any other recovery policy upon the concept of a balance among industry, labor and the farmer. As evidence he cited the objective of the act which is the fixing of the prices to the farmer at a pre-war parity, standard, and the termination of the processing tax when the farmer is receiving a certain percentage of the consumers' dollar.

He challenged the audience to present a method for maintaining a balanced price to the farmer after the processing tax terminates.

"Would you exert compulsory control over the acreage as under the Bankhead cotton act, would you raise income taxes and distribute the proceeds to the farmers?" he asked.

He then said that the Administration was contemplating a plan that would involve the acquisition and storing of farm produce in surplus years and unload it in years of scarcity. That is what the Farm Board did with such disastrous results, he said, but explained that the Administration is working on plans to unload the products in such a way that they would not glut the markets and force the prices down.

Organization Needed

Secretary Wallace emphasized the inability of disorganized farmers to enforce their wishes against the effective demands of organized business and Labor. Labor and industry, he declared, were able from 1920 on to enforce higher wages and profits while the prices to farmers dropped to one third of their pre-war level.

"We have," he explained, "under the AAA to give agriculture the legal, moral and economic equivalents of what labor and industry have long enjoyed. But even at that the farmer has gained no such power under the AAA as industry has gained under the NRA."

Declaring that the President is the only one to speak with authority on all points of the New Deal, he nevertheless, outlined certain precepts of the recovery program as follows:

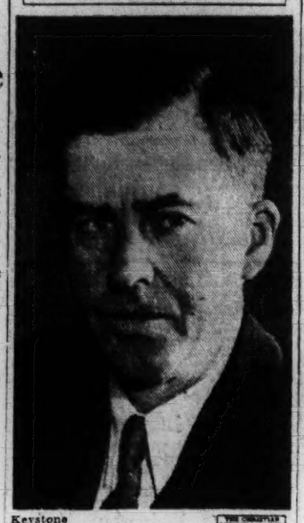
"1. It places human rights ahead of property rights."

"2. It intends to achieve as much human welfare as possible."

"3. It intends to achieve its objectives without bloodshed or violent revolution."

"Our objectives are not," he said, "clearly stated. Our approach is one of experimental planning against background of immediate past. Human motives are such that it is impossible to blueprint where 125,000,000 persons will be several years from now."

Farm Planner



Keystone

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Just Politics

The political campaign in Massachusetts and, for that matter, all over the country, has entered upon its midsummer doldrums. The candidates, even if they could get stirred up, know that the people are not going to care much about office seekers and offices until the weather's different and their summer chores have been attended to.

This condition in Massachusetts has one outstanding exception. Mr. James M. Curley, former mayor of Boston, knows no difference in the weather—wet or dry, hot or cold. It's all one to the dynamic former mayor.

For he is pressing his personal contact campaign all over the State and he has organized his loyal supporters into regular traveling and vote-gathering squads who go all over Massachusetts to return and report to their chief what they have found.

Conditions, state wide, are declared by many Republican and Democratic political analysts to favor at this time the former mayor in his race for the September nomination for Governor against Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole.

And just right here stick a pin. The Republican management is throwing no obstacle in the way of the former mayor in his campaign for the Democratic nomination.

The Republican high command visualize Curley's winning the Democratic nomination over General Cole, who was pressed on the pre-primary convention by Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Senator David I. Walsh. Everyone knows who has eyes or ears that Messrs. Ely and Walsh have no use politically for former Mayor Curley.

What will happen when and if Mr. Curley is nominated? What will the United States Senator and the Governor do? Probably they'll mildly favor Mr. Curley over Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican nominee for Governor. Below the surface they'll do all they can to sink Mr. Curley without trace.

* * *

Representative John P. Higgins of Ward 3, Boston, is going out after the chair in the national House of Representatives now held by Mr. John J. Douglass of East Boston. Mr. Douglass has represented "his people in Congress" for some six terms and would like to repeat. In fact, Representative Higgins thinks Mr. Douglass has so got the Congress habit that he believes "the peepul" owe him that comfortable chair down in Washington.

This year the East Boston congressman will find that things are different. Mr. Higgins, a practicing attorney, is well equipped by experience and training to make a hard and telling campaign against Congressman Douglass. This he has started to do. He has found that there is really a lusty demand for a change in Congressmen and that he is assured of strong and capable support. So there is another lively campaign ahead for Boston this fall.

* * *

Bristol County Democracy gives a testimonial tomorrow in honor of Mayor Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, in celebration of his candidacy for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Those most active in arranging for this Democratic outing are John T. Farrell and Mr. John P. McMullen of Fall River; Mr. John E. Welch of Taunton and Mr. John D. Egan of New Bedford. General Cole, Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer; Mr. Paul Dever and Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, state chairman, are to be the speakers.

Mr. Frederic William Wile of the Washington Star, sizes the situation the country over in this way:

"Republican leaders are beginning more and more to stand up and fight after having been in the dumps for the last year and one-half. Some day, when they get over apologizing for being Republicans, they may become more effective. They have felt obliged to side-step all defense of President Hoover and his administration, it seems, because the last election resulted disastrously for Mr. Hoover. But more particularly they have felt that the Hoover term in the White House was filled with bad luck for the Republicans, owing to the depression into which the country fell."

Rush Jones.

Mine Water Aids Irrigation

Irrigation companies near Heber, Utah, pump water from long closed mines to supplement an agricultural supply which diminished on account of drought.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

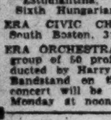
Near-by Summer Theaters

MARSHFIELD—"Meet the Wife," by Lynn Starling. Presented by the Marshfield Players at the Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET—"The Pursuit of Happiness." with Glenn Hunter and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

LYNN—"Goodbye Again," presented by the North Shore Professional Players, at Nahant and Broad Streets. 8:30.

Movies



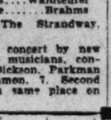
KEITH'S—Walter Connolly in "Whom the Gods Destroy." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BEACON—Bing Crosby with George Burns and Gracie Allen in "We're Not Dressing." 9:15, 11:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:25, 9:30. Also "The Last Roundup."

EXETER—Sylvia Sidney in "Thirty Day Princess." 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also Warner Baxter in "Such Women Are Dangerous."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Joe Brown in his best form in "Circus Clown." Fenway at 2:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount at 9:35 a. m., 12:02, 2:29, 4:56, 7:23, 9:50. Also a mystery story, "Green Eyes."

FINE ARTS—"Throne of the Gods." A beautifully photographed account of an expedition into the Himalayas. Cooling prospects of snowy peaks—and a cool theater. Also German musical film, "Skin Liebe-bellied." 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.



ORPHEUM—Phil Spitalny with 32 excellent girl musicians, and Kenneth Harlan and Al St. John. Screen feature, "Murder in the Private Car" with Charlie Ruggles. 9:38 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—"Stamboul Quest," with Myrna Loy and George Brent. 12:40, 2:55, 5:15, 7:30, 9:50.

BOSTON—Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan's Courage"—a new adaptation of Earl Derr Bigger's "The Chinese Parrot," with the bird's part in the plot almost eliminated. Good entertainment. 10:13 a. m., 12:43, 3:13, 5:43, 8:13, 10:43. Also Chester Morris in an amusing story of the sad case of a practical joker when "the joke was on him"—"Embarrasing Moments."

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien follow the Edmund Lowe and Victor McLaglen tradition in a naval setting—with Frank McHugh adding a good many humorous touches. In "Here Comes the Navy." 11:10 a. m., 1:59, 4:48, 7:41, 10:30. Jack Powell, the drummer who was an important feature of Ed Wynn's "Evening's Entertainment" here, appears on the stage.

TREMONT—"Little Women." 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:45, 10. Also "Melody Jack Smith."

UPTOWN—Return engagement of "Disraeli" with George Arliss. 2:07, 4:50, 7:35, 10:15. Also "Uncertain Lady."

SUNDAY

Music

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—Concert at 8:30.

Military March.....Schubert
Second movement of Symphony in B minor ("Unfinished").Schubert
Andante con moto
Gavotte and Rondo from Sixth Violin Sonata (For Strings).....Bach
Second Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt
Interval
Finale of Symphonic Suite, "Scheherazade".....Rimsky-Korsakov
Festival at Baghdad—The Sea—The Ship Goes to Pieces on a Rock Surmounted by a Bronze Warrior—Conclusion
Violin Solo, "Dreams".....Wagner (M. Gaston Elcus)
"Estudiantina."—Waltzes.....Waldteufel
Sixth Hungarian Dance.....Brahms

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—The Strandway, South Boston, 3:30.

ERA ORCHESTRA—First concert by new group of 50 professional musicians, conducted by Harry Ellis Dickson, Parkman Bandstand on the Common, 7. Second concert will be given in same place on Monday at noon.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Chicago Symphony	Orlando's Cosmo-	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program....
5:15	Orchestra concert...	politans: ensemble	St. Louis game...	Little Jack Little..
5:30	NBC piano duo.....	Henry King and	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	his orchestra.....	Yankee Singers....	Mischa Reginsky..
6:00	Angelo Ferdinando Or.	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	Chicago program..
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	records; skits.....	Sport reports.....	CBS dance music
6:30	Reports; features.....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	John Herrick; orch...	NBC dance music..	popular program.	CBS dance music.
7:00	World in Review.....	Three Scamps.....	Front page drama.	Reports; news.....
7:15	Pickens Sisters, trio..	NBC speaker.....	Script act: music.	Isham Jones's Or..
7:30	Don Bestor and his	After Dinner Revue	Comedy Capers.....	Organ recital.....
7:45	orchestra	Sisters of Skillet..	"Fats" Waller.....	Andrew Jacobson..
8:00	Monitor Interview....	Emil Coleman and	Manhattan Sere-	20th Cent. Ens'mbl.
8:15	Bavarian Band.....	his orchestra.....	'naders: popular..	Melody Cruisers..
8:30	ERA orchestra pro-	'Hands Across the	Program of sym-	Elizabeth Siedhoff.
8:45	gram by unem-	Border'; musical.	phonic music fr'm	Getting the News.
9:00	ployed Boston mu-	"One Man's Fam-	Robin Hood Dell,	Local dance music.
9:15	sicians	ily," dramatic sk.	Fairmount Park,	Organ soloist.....
9:30	Edwin Franko Gold-	Chicago Symphony	Phila., by m'mb'rs	Local dance music.
9:45	man band concert...	Orchestra concert	of Phila. Sym-	Reports; news.....
10:00	Organ recital.....	"Cuckoo" skit.....	phony Orch., Jo-	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Reports; features....	Guy Lombardo &	seph Iturbi, con..	his orchestra.....
10:30	National Barn Dance	his orchestra.....	Andrew Jacobson	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Siberian Singers..	Sport reports.....	congregation .....
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	folk dance music....	Abe Lyman Orch..	ice; Glen Gray's	Sign off.....
11:30	News; Charlie Davis	Paul Whiteman &	Casa Loma Orch.	.....
11:45	& Ernie Holtz Orchs.	his orchestra.....	Ferde Grofe	.....

Sunday's Programs

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Phantom Strings.....	Church service....	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features.....	Musical Turns.....	choir and organ..	program .....
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Romany Trail:	Symphonic Album:
12:45	message from Dutch	cago Round Table	musical program.	recordings .....
1:00	school children; so-	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	William Tell scene,
1:15	loists; chorus.....	his orchestra.....	with speakers,	from Switzerland
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr. R.	Mary Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Compinsky Trio,
1:45	W. Sockman; music.	NBC harpist.....	ensemble	from New York...
2:00	South Sea Islanders:	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist.....	Musical program..
2:15	Hawaiian music....	the Commodores..	½ Hour in ¾ Time	Cesare String Ens.
2:30	Concert Artists: NBC	Landt Trio and	Windy City Revue:	Armando Corea &
2:45	recital program.....	White: vocal.....	soloist; orchestra.	his orchestra.....
3:00	Organ recital by Dion	Talking Picture	Detroit Symphony	ERA Symphony
3:15	Kennedy	Time: sketch.....	Orchestra, Victor	Orchestra of Un-
3:30	Chautauqua Concert:	Dancing Shadows:	Kolar, conductor,	employed Mu-
3:45	Barrere Little Sym-	concert ensemble.	from Chicago.....	sicians' concert,
4:00	phony Orchestra; so-	John B. Kennedy.	Buffalo Variety	from Boston Mu-
4:15	loist: Zona Gale	NBC soloist.....	Workshop progrm	seum of Fine Arts
4:30	reading her short	Chicago Symphony	Oregon on Parade:	Organ recital,
4:45	story, "Lucy Gray".	Orchestra con-	soloists; speaker;	Francis Cronin...
5:00	Sunday Vespers:	cert, with guest	orchestra	The Playboys.....
5:15	speaker; music.....	conductor	Twilight Reveries:	"Poet's Gold".....
5:30	Henry King and his	Sentinels: chorus,	soloist; organ....	Sanderson and
5:45	dance orchestra.....	soloist; orchestra.	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Heart Throbs of the	Religious period,	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
6:15	Hills: drama.....	from New York..	Report; Summer	Frank Machado; or.
6:30	Reports; features....	Intn'l Tid Bits....	Musicale	Organ recital.....
6:45	Baltimore Band.....	Comedy stars.....	Pianos; vocal duo.	News Service.....
7:00	Silken Strings: Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	"Peter the Great,"	Evening Service
7:15	in's Orchestra.....	Go-Round: pop...	dramatic sketch,	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Musical Art Quartet:	Garden talk; re-	Chicago Knights:	ple Baptist
7:45	special string octet..	ports; recordings.	male quartet.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	CBS Variety Hour:	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	Eddie Stanley;	choir; organi.....
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	Betty Barthell;	U. S. Scouting
8:45	ington, announcer..	vocal sextet.....	Vera, Van, etc....	Force Band .....
9:00	International variety	Rakov's Music and	Family Theater:	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	program fr'm Berlin	popular soloists..	sketch; music....	dation: recital..
9:30	"A Flier in Futures".	American Album	Fred Waring's	Local dance music.
9:45	Sport report.....	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians ..	Reports; news....
10:00	Mme. Schumann-Heink	Glen Gray and	Kay Kayser's	Wayne King and
10:15	Joe and Batesee.....	Casa Loma Orch..	novelty band.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	"L'Heure Exquise":	Canadian Capers:	Forty-five Minutes	Orchestral concert,
10:45	voices; strings.....	variety show.....	in Hollywood.....	Boston Opera Cl'b

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs program.
11:39 WBZ, International radiocast of sea chanteys from Gravesend Pilot Station.

After Luncheon

12:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:15 WNAC, Braves vs. Cincinnati baseball game, by Fred Hoey.
3:30 WBZ, Home Forum Cooking School; subject: "Color."
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

6:45 WEEI, American Manufacturers' Expert Associatian talk by J. D. Mooney.
8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber's Orchestra; Joey Nash, soloist.
8:30 WNAC, Arthur Fiedler's Esplanade Concert by Boston Symphony players.
8:30 WAAB, CBS Dramatic Guild presents "The Tinder Box."
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout, with William Daly's Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 WEEI, Joe Cook, comedian; orchestra; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, National Music Camp (Interlochen, Mich.) Orchestra, Dr. Howard Hanson, conductor.
10:00 WAAB, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold, narrator; Lullaby Lady; orchestra.
10:45 WEEI, "Gothic Echoes"; mixed chorus; organ.

Late Dance Bands: WBZ—Emil Coleman, 11:15; Jack Denny, 11:38; Don Bestor, 12. WEEI—Harold Stern, 11:15; Carl Hoff, 11:30; Sammy Watkins, 12:05; Roger Wolf Kahn, 12:30. WNAC—Glen Gray, 11:15; Enoch Light, 11:45; Leon Belasco, 12:30.

Boston Snapshots

Policemen Like to Listen—Cruising around the streets of Boston in the evenings now is a brilliantly lighted advertising truck belonging to the American Oil Company. From its loudspeakers pour pleasant melodies—so pleasant, in fact, that its driver, Mr. Burr Nickle—once Clara Kimball Young's manager—notes a tendency among traffic officers to keep him waiting awhile at intersections so that they may hear more.

On the truck is the first portable moving neon sign. To operate this, which requires 22,000 volts, it is necessary to carry a complete generating plant and also a pair of transformers. Although, seven motors are used to work the display.

The orders of the illuminated signs are mildly electrified—preventing the recording of thumb prints by inquisitive youngsters.

Mr. Nickle has driven the truck more than 20,000 miles so far. Starting in Baltimore, headquarters of the company, he has traveled all through the South and is now on his way to Maine.

This company has been the first in the field with several other things besides a portable moving neon sign. It was the first to produce a special motor fuel in which gasoline is blended with benzol. It was the first to color its product. It was the first to build a service station, in the modern sense of the term.

Through expansion of the company, originally functioning in the south Atlantic states, into this territory, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which controls it now, has obtained an entry into New England. This results, according to Amoco officials with the truck, in representation for each of the three individual concerns into which the original Standard was compelled to divide its interest. The Standard Oil of New York is here under its own name and the Standard of New Jersey is represented through the Beacon stations.

* * *

Globe Trotting Cats—Four much-traveled cats passed through Boston the other day en route to South Portland, Maine. They are now spending the summer there in a cage on the lawn of Dr. J. L. Boswell, who is caring for them until their owner can call for them—which may be a long time in the future.

They belong to Warrant Officer P. E. Melrose, who has been located at Fort Kamehamelia, Honolulu. There they were honored members of his household, for two of them were born on the Island of Samoa and are different from most cats because of the distinct crook in their tails—a characteristic of Samoan felines. The other two were born in Honolulu.

When their master was transferred to Fort Williams, as leader of the fort band, the question of disposition of the cats arose. It was finally decided to send them home to America. They were placed on a San Francisco bound ship and were then expressed to South Portland—the total express charges being $43.

* * *

Hobnobs With Fleet—Varying its daily work of carrying vacationists to the cool shores and lakes of Nova Scotia, the S. S. Yarmouth, of Eastern Steamships Lines, is ready to carry another big crowd on a harbor cruise tomorrow. This time she will go out to Provincetown Harbor to pass the time of day with the various men-of-war gathered there for maneuvers. According to custom, lunch will be served on board and there will be music on the cool "verandah."

The Yarmouth will sail from the Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, at 10:30 a. m. She will be able to take rather more than 1800 passengers.

The Mother Church Services Radiocast

THE Christian Science Board of Directors announces that the Sunday services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast every Sunday during the remainder of July and throughout August. Starting July 22, the services will be heard over WNAC at 10:45, daylight saving time. WNAC operates on a frequency of 1230 kilocycles or 244 meters, with a power of 1000 watts.

New York and Maine Obtain Federal Aid

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Grants totaling $20,261,077 to five states were announced yesterday by Mr. Aubrey Williams, acting federal relief administrator. The grants include:

New York, $7,000,000 as the first installment of $18,347,000 for July; Maine, $638,400, including $100,000 for rural rehabilitation, $2700 for relief research, $7700 for an educational program, and $11,000 for a professional workers' project, as well as $100,000 for July general relief, $400,000 for August general relief, and $17,000 for August transient relief.

Monitor to Interview Political Reporter

MR. RUSH JONES, political reporter and member of the city staff of the Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the weekly interview tonight, at 8 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on a short wavelength of 31.34 meters.

Next Saturday, July 28, Mr. Robert W. Desmond, editorial writer for the Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Beaufort, over the same stations at 8 p. m.

Culture for All Called Basis Of Danish Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Folk high schools of Denmark, which are supported but not controlled by the state, are endeavoring to prove that culture should not be merely for the rich, said Prof. Peter Manniche, principal of the International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark, in a recent address under the direction of the National Council of Education at Aurora, Ont. He is returning to Denmark after a lecture tour in India, China and Japan.

These schools, of which there are now 51 in the country, successfully protested against a suggestion to give them a curriculum and examinations, he pointed out, and kept their freedom. One-fourth of the population has attended these schools, which have been of great value in the fight for economic and cultural emancipation.

The radical redistribution of the land in Denmark was described by the speaker, who explained that now the country is a land of many small landowners. There are 5000 owners with more than 120 acres, 65,000 with between 20 and 120, and 135,000 have less than 20 acres. Under a system of government loans the peasants have been enabled to establish themselves on small farms of 20 or 30 acres.

In a short time they were able to repay those loans to the Government, become "freeholders," and able to educate their children. Since 1899 some 16,000 small holdings were established under this system. In 1915, under a new law, a man no longer became owner of the land, but became tenant and the state owner. The land is revalued every three years and the holder pays interest.

The establishment of a farmer's culture at the same time as economic emancipation made coöperation possible, said Professor Manniche. By coöperation between large and small farmers, and the elimination of the middleman, the farmers now receive the benefits of large-scale production. The Danish farmer buys and sells by coöperative methods, and 70 per cent of his household requirements are bought from coöperative stores.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and warm weather tonight and Sunday; gentle variable winds, mostly west or northwest.

New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate west or northwest winds, and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	77	84	New Orleans	80	92
Bermuda	78	84	New York	80	90
Chicago	80	90	Norfolk, Va.	78	90
Denver	72	96	Philadelphia	82	92
Helena, Mont.	60	90	St. Louis	84	108
Jacksonville	82	94	St. Paul	78	88
Kansas City	86	108	San Francisco	56	62
Los Angeles	64	76	Washington	84	94
Miami, Fla.	80	88			

A—8 a. m. July 21.
B—Maximum July 20.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 7:13 p. m., Sunday 7:52 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

Pan-American Amity Stressed

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, July 21 (By U. P.)—Importance of developing a Pan-American policy on a basis of coöperation and mutual respect, as outlined at the Montevideo conference, was the keynote of a banquet here July 19 in honor of Dr. Alfonso Lopez, President-Elect of Colombia.

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Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. B. FALLAIZE
THE LINEN STORE
Announcing Our August Sale
Featuring
KENWOOD BLANKETS
and Dependable Linens—at Reduced Prices
251 PEACHTREE STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LUX
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

Goodyear Tires
GULF
Gulf courtesy cards honored.
Walter C. Smith
Forrest Avenue at Glen Iris

GEORGIA

MACON

RALPH'S GROCERY
811 Vineville Avenue
Phone 2868
WE DELIVER

SCHELLING'S SHOE SHOP
66 Years' Continuous Service
WE SPECIALIZE IN WHOLE SOLES
Phone 9277 119 Cotton Ave.

S. L. ORR COMPANY
JEWELERS
HOTEL DEMPSEY BUILDING

Edward B. Harrold Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
PHONE 461 MACON, GA.

SAVANNAH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
RCA Radiotrons
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

NEW WAY LAUNDRY
Phone 31121
Family Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

McIntire-Jones Oil Co.
Distributors for
Amoco Gasoline and U. S. Tires
College and Spruce Streets
Service Stations: Patton and Cox Aves.

Wash Suits and Summer Dresses Given Special Attention
Mountain City Laundry
Abbott-Knight Dry Cleaning
Phone 7000

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE COMPANY, Inc.
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables.
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry Inc.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Charles J. Barr
25 years' experience in high-grade watch repairing.
Diamond Setting and Jewelry Repairing Done Very Reasonably
107 SOUTH TRYON STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST. READING PA.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY APARTMENTS
1-2-3-room suites in first-class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, convenient locations; also semi-professional building adapted for offices with Switchboard, near The Mother Church. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 3212.

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN 1839 Open. 9-7.

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—To let, summer months, light, cool 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire; rent very reasonable to right persons. Box A-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 4 miles from center of Boston, near Commonwealth Ave.—Sunny 7-room apartment, lower floor, 2-family house, oil heated, Frigidaire, fireplace, porch, garage; reasonable. Stadium 9338, or Box E

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday Morning Services at 10:45 A. M., Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M. during July and August.

COUNTRY BOARD

ALLEN HOMESTEAD, ASHUELOT, N. H. Easily accessible; ideal for restful vacation; very homelike; $14. MRS. R. HARDY.

SPIESS-BADER FARM, ELM REST, Box 81, Route 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home, large, airy rooms; modern comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm products; rates $15 weekly, up.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased, U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DUPLICATING SERVICE

MIMEOGRAPHING AND MULTIGRAPHING Prompt, dependable, Accurate Reporting Co. 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-8626

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Miss B. M. D. writes: "I want to express my gratitude to you for aiding me to obtain a position that has been my goal for many years. Companies which could make profitable use of women of my profession seemed few, but due to your ability and procedure, I had the opportunity of CHOOSING rather than taking what was offered." If YOU have earned $2500.00 a year and can finance the modest cost of a Unique Campaign, write me today giving full details of your experience. ROY ARNOLD FRYER Schofield Building Cleveland, Ohio

FURNITURE

HIGHEST quality furniture and rugs for every room in good taste at very low prices; display samples of new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

SOLID mahogany living room, dining room, den furniture, kitchen utensils for sale reasonable. Mystic 0076 or call at 27 Prescott Street, West Medford, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

REST HOME—Spend your vacation with us in the mountain region of New Hampshire; loving, experienced care for guests needing attention. P. O. Box 162, Sanbornville, N. H.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Framingham Centre; beautiful home in very desirable location, near State Teachers' College; 9 rooms, tiled bath, lavatory; garage; half acre lot well landscaped. For further information telephone Fram. 7147 or call at 121 State St., Framingham Centre, Mass.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—9-room colonial house, 3 baths, finished attic, cedar closet, oil burner; plot 100x150, landscaped; 2-car garage, open porch, sun porch; excellent condition and location. MRS. JENSSEN, 45 Locust Street.

HOUSES FURNISHED

SINGLE HOUSE—For rent, furnished, oil heat, garage, garden, grand piano; excellent location; adults only. 25 Aberdeen Street, Newton Highlands, Mass. Telephone C. H. SAMPSON, Kenmore 1800.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, 73 Ann St., BRISBANE, Queensland. Established 30 years. English and Australian agencies.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 284 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO. Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed. 74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE SPACE

Desirable office space in the market district, Faneuil Hall Square, $12.50 a month and up. Pond Bldg., 34 Merchants Row, Boston. Lafayette 2889.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WE NOT ONLY BUY OLD GOLD, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC., BUT EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO ESTATES, SUCH AS FURNITURE, ANTIQUES, RUGS, ETC. HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON. TEL. KEN. 1423 CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. EST. 1910.

PAYING GUESTS

FOREST GROVE ARMS, 71 Grove St., Stamford, Conn.—Accommodations in Stamford; attractive rooms; home cooking; 55 minutes from N. Y. C. Tel. 3-9021.

MORIAH, N. Y.—A quiet spot in the Adirondacks, 3 miles from Port Henry on Lake Champlain; ideal for those who wish to rest and study; rates on request. MRS. NELLIE A. MICHELSEN.

SALEM WILLOWS, MASS.—Elderly person or anyone desiring permanent home; excellent surroundings; terms arranged; references exchanged. E. L. HARVEY, 107 Columbus Ave. Tel. 5352-M.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURPEE Graduate of Perkins Institution 9 Beverly Rd., Newton Hlds. Mass. Cen. New. 3074

PRINTING

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING Church Work a Specialty 184 Summer Street, Boston Lib. 4266

REAL ESTATE

Authentic Colonial Home

The Duxbury Realty Company specializes in authentic homes of early settlers, built by master Craftsmen of Plymouth Colony. Genuineness guaranteed by a foremost authority on Pilgrim history before being offered for sale. Cape Cod Cottages and Colonial Mansions. Dated from 1667 to 1780. Prices range from $4000 to $20,000. Send for illustrated booklet.

DUXBURY REALTY COMPANY
High St., West Duxbury Tel. Hanover 242

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—For sale, small farm 8 miles from city, 8-room house, good water; wonderful mountain views. JANE MASON, Bluebird Lodge, Route 4.

DOVER, MASS.—9-room brick house and garage, 2 acres of land; house 3 years old, has 3 fireplaces, 3 baths; may be seen by appointment. Phone Dover 248 or Jamaica 1515. Will sell at sacrifice.

For sale, BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, fine condition, fireplaces, shade-fruit trees, poultry houses; interesting price; Christian Scientists preferred. A. HARRINGTON, 133 Central Street, Stoughton, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Light, cool, connecting rooms; kitchen privileges; use of roof garden; also 3 or 2-room apartment, furnished, by week or month; reasonable. KEN. 5188.

BOSTON, 192 Bay State Rd.—Limited number of single and double rooms in exclusive home atmosphere; newly renovated and furnished; reasonable rates. Call in person.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 12 Hemenway St.—Attractive, comfortable, single and double rooms; kitchen privileges; prices reasonable; 2 minutes to The Mother Church; tourists.

BOSTON, 405 Beacon St.—Visitors and permanent guests; attractive, comfortable rooms, baths; quiet home; delicious meals near; garage.

BOSTON—Light, airy, attractive rooms, overlooking The Mother Church park. M. PEAKES, 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 4. Tel. Com. 4939.

BOSTON 37 W Newton St. $6 $6. $7 $8 week Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath Room here when in Boston. Homelike, cozy

BOSTON—Attractive city and shore rooms; also small furnished apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU 236 Huntington Ave., Ken. 4033.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, cor. Beacon and Winchester Sts.—Newly appointed guest house; choice of beautiful rooms, excellent meals; spacious grounds, screened piazza, heated garage. Lcng. 3034.

HOME in country with beautiful surroundings wishes five ladies; Christian Scientists; $6 a week. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #3.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 33 Center St.—Large front room, furnished or unfurnished; also small rooms; board optional; reasonable rent; quiet location; porch, garden; new management. Longwood 9057.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway—Bright, quiet, single-double, near bath; refined home; elevator, kitchen privileges; reasonable. Riverside 9-4945. MITCHELL.

NEW YORK CITY — Facing park, 4 windows, shower bath, double, single; reasonable. 333 Central Park West, Apt. 11B.

N. Y. C., 301 West 109th St.—Delightful large living-bedroom, 3 windows overlooking Drive; convenient subway, bus. GARRETT.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—All-year guest house, rooms with or without private bath; reasonable. 181 Maple St., 4-7075.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN, 30-40, with auto, educational selling, Boston, Marlboro, Woonsocket and vicinity; Christian Scientist preferred; write particulars for interview as to weekly and monthly compensation. SUPT., 38 Chauncey St., Room 811, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, evenings, Saturday afternoons; open, close, audit books. Write Box R-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACTIVE, motherly lady wishes to serve in small household where loving interest is needed; good plain cook; neat, trustworthy, mod. wage. D-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE woman desires position, family of refinement, Christian Scientist preferred, as companion to child, or housekeeper; could manage household. G. T. N., 46 Windsor Pl., Forest Hills, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, Swiss-American, housekeeper for widower or general for small family; willing, experienced; good references. Wellesley 1248-W (Mass.).

WOMAN of refinement, English descent, excellent qualifications and references, seeks position as companion, secretary, attendant; nurse for children or young people needing mother's care and guidance. Mrs. ENID W. GRIFFITH, 309 Berry St., West Pittston, Penna.

SUMMER BOARD

CHATHAM, Columbia County, New York—Enjoy a restful, happy vacation in historic Martin Van Buren and Washington Irving-Roosevelt town of Kinderhook at Valle Lawn Farm, Kline Kill Valley, Berkshires; all conveniences, home cooking, Jersey milk, fresh vegetables; swimming, golf; special family rates. MRS MAUDE COLLIER KNAPP.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE, N. H.—Pine-wood camp, facing mountains, right on water; large, airy rooms, electric lights; very best food; good bathing. MRS. A. P. MILLER, R. F. D. 3, Laconia.

THE BAY VIEW HOUSE

AT SOUTH BROOKSVILLE, MAINE

A seashore village, half way between Camden and Mt. Desert; refined and quiet; Gentile patronage. For literature and information address MRS. M. D. CHATTO, S. Brooksville, Me.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD HOUSE for sale, 6 rooms, old pine finish, 3 fireplaces, well-sweep, good repair, quiet; amount of land optional; 3 miles from Concord, N. H. ELVA RUSSELL, 286 Pleasant Street, Concord, N. H.

GOFFSTOWN, N. H., Route 1—To let, completely furnished 8 rooms, plus ice, milk, telephone, electricity, janitor service; 60 miles from Boston, good roads. MRS. ANNA BLOOD.

LAKE PLEASANT, Deerfield, N. H.—Fine location, quiet, cool breezes; screened piazza, airy rooms, fireplaces, 4 beds; boat, garage; $85 for August; also cottage for 5 July 28 to Aug. 12 $35. E. F. CHANDLER, 43 Windsor St., Arlington, Mass; next week write Gossville, N. H.

7-ROOM cottage, electricity, gas, running water, bathroom at Standish Shore, So. Duxbury, Mass., on waterfront and private beach, for reasonable price. Call Uni. 2447.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MICHAEL DE STEFANO, VIOLINIST
N. Y. Philharmonic, teaches at 67 W. 55th, New York City, and Southbury, Conn.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 80 Boylston St. Boston Han. 3121

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors finest assortment 21 Folders. Gift Wrappings, Everyday Boxes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg S-27, Mass.

PERFUMES

EAU de COLOGNE—exquisitely scented, fresh and dainty, 6-oz. bottle $1.25 postpaid. Send for list of rare perfumes. HOVE, PARFUMEUR 529 rue Royale New Orleans, La.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

CUSTOM-MADE GOWNS

EXCLUSIVE New York designer desirous of establishing London clientele will make ladies' gowns, coats, etc., at nominal prices during summer months; from 2 gns.; consultations and estimates free. Write MIRIAM MORGAN, c/o 85 Conway Rd., London, N. 14.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS SUBURBS—Quiet, comfortable home paying guests; students; garden; garage; Frs 280.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, Asnières.

POST WANTED

NURSERY governess, 25, seeks post Oct. 1, Germany or German family abroad; knowledge French, Engl., piano; best references. FRL. HILDE VOIGT, b/Frau Agnes Becker, Angerstr. 2/I, Borna Bez. Leipzig, Germany.

SWITZERLAND PREFERRED—Woman graduate (Hon. Lond.) seeks post in school or family; usual subjects, German, fluent French. Box M-2744, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Important Cutlery-Silverware firm seeks serious, competent representative.

TOURET-GRIMARD
Coutellerie, THIERS, Puy-de-Dôme, France

ROOMS TO LET

Rotterdam. For rent—Te Huur
Op vry Bovenhuis ongem: Zit 8 Slaapkamer of Zieslaapkamer Met gebruik van Keuken. Billyke Condities. Adres: Roderyschestr: 38A

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Anjou 20-87, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained

56 Faubourg St. Honoré

Look for display advertising for France in the news section.

CHAMPION
4 rue du Marché St., Honoré
Handkerchiefs a Speciality.
Embroidered mohograms in antique and modern styles.

LOUISE LEFORESTIER
36 rue du Mont Thabor
Tel.: Opéra 97-57
Brassières, Gaines, invisible specialities for sports and beach wear.

FRANCE

PARIS (Continued)

MODES Charlotte et Jenny 39 Bd des Capucines REASONABLE PRICES

GACHET
10 rue du 29 Juillet
Blouses and Dresses
Scarves and Handkerchiefs
Lingerie

GERMANY

ALTENVORDE I/W.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Alle Haushaltungsgegenstände
Kristall, Porzellan sowie
Bücher, Lederwaren, Spielwaren
in grosser Auswahl preiswert bei
SCHLÄPER
Altenvörde 1/W. Mittelstr. 22

BERLIN

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 50A.

Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

Great Selection

all with ZEISS LENSES
Guarantee for Best Quality
Messter Optic-Photo
Leipziger Str. 110 Friedrich Str. 143
Potsdamer Platz
Joachimsthaler Str. 6
Entwickeln, Kopieren und künstlerisches Vergrössern billig und schnell.

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

PERMANENT WAVE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Salons
STÖBER - GROHE
Kurfürstendamm 224, entrance Meineke Str.
Telephone: J 1 Bismarck 4556
Friedrich Strasse (Kaiser Hotel)
entrance Tauben Strasse

Bau- u. Zimmer-Malerei
H. EULER, MALERMEISTER
W. 57, BÜLOWSTR. 67
House Painting + Decorating
TEL. B2, LÜTZOW 1255

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienalle 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel. Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen Zim. billiger. 30 Jähr Besteh *Viele Anerkenn* *Furniture Dealers*

Sport- Accessories Clothing
Gustav Steidel
Only at Leipziger Str. 67-70

KLUGE
Delicatessen. Speciality: best quality flour all baking ingredients.
Wilmersdorf Pfalzburger Str. 59
Tel H 1 Pfalzburg 6340
Feinkost Spezialität feinstes Auszugsmeh "Müllerstolz" und sämtliche Backartikel

BRAUNSCHWEIG

RADIO!
Sämtliche Markenfabrikate
FR. FÖRSTERLING & POSER
Inh Fr Förstering Schöppenstedterstr. 43

BREMEN

CARPENTERS
BAU - und MÖBELTISCHLEREI
FRIEDRICH BARFUSS
Museumstr. 2 Tel. D 29320

BUILDING MATERIALS
BAUSTOFFE, FLIESEN
TEERPRODUKTE und DUNGEMITTEL
PAUL LÖSER
Eichenbergerstr. 54 Tel. W 81556

COAL DEALERS
KOKS KOHLEN
und alle Brennstoffe
PAUL LÖSER
Eichenbergerstr. 54 Tel. W 81556

BRESLAU

HABERDASHERY
SCHNEIDEREI-ARTIKEL
Futterstoffe - Knöpfe - Kurzwaren
HERMANN ROTH NACHF
Inh. Fr. Wilh. Eder
Hummerei 52/53 Tel. 58938

FOLDING CANOES
Hammer - Faltboote
Badetrikots, Badehosen, Schwimmgürtel
ERICH HESSNER
Weidenstr. 2 Tel. 56464

DRESDEN

BESTECKE
Silver knives forks and spoons
G. ECKARDT
Grunaerstr. 41
Auswahlsendung bereitwilligst vortofrei

Stationery Printing
FRIEDRICH TITTEL
BUCHDRUCKEREI
Buchbinderei, Bürobedarf, Papierhandlung
Pillnitzer Str. 51 Tel. 22717

ELBING O/PR.

Möbelhaus E. Andree
Alter Markt 5 Fernruf 3663
Furniture Dealers

FRANKFURT a/M.

Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
CARSCH & CO. an der Zeil
Spezialhaus allerersten Ranges
für Herren-, Knaben- und Sport-Kleidung
Feine Maaschneiderei Auto- und
Livree-Kleidung Herren-Wäsche, etc.

FRUIT and VEGETABLES
OBST und GEMÜSE
vom Garten zum Verbraucher
zu billigsten Tagespreisen
liefert AUF BESTELLUNG ins Haus
ELSE LANG—Saalburgallee 10

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT
WÄSCHEREI-ANLAGEN
JEDER ART UND GRÖSSE
Münzing. Klüberstr. 11
Daselbst Zimmer zu vermieten

GERMANY

FRANKFURT a/M. (Continued)

MÖBEL
aller Art
ständige grosse Ausstellung bei
Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße
Furniture of Every Kind

Wer besonderen Wert auf Schick Qualität und Preiswürdigkeit legt, der kauft bei
Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße

DEPARTMENT STORES

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACCESSORIES
Friedrich Laetsch
Rollei
PHOTO - GROSSHANDLUNG
Schillerstr. 30
(Schillerhof)

COCOA ROAST BARLEY
KAFFEE-GROSSRÖSTEREI
GEBR. HILBERT
Frankfurt a/M
Börnestr. 18 Tel. 28992
Brückenstrasse 70
Herzogstrasse 26 Tel. 66088
empfehlen ihren guten
KAKAO, MALZKAFFEE usw

Das bekannte — Spezialhaus für
Uhren, Schmuck, Bestecke, Trauringe
Pletzsch UHR UND SCHMUCK
Watchmakers *Jewellers*
ZEIL 95 u. TÖNGESGASSE 25/27

Denken Sie daran:
WOLLE Strickwaren, Strümpfe, etc. nur bei
SCHULTHEISS & WOLFF
BLEIDENSTR. 12. FILIALE: Tönnesgasse 20
KNITWEAR HOSIERY

HAMBURG

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 34 77 12, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.

Gr. Bleichen 16, Z 249, Hamburg 36, Germany

Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

HOSIERY and WOOLLEN WEAR
Rudolf Strobel
Bramfelder Strasse 75
Tel. B 3 Lützow 0674
Strümpfe u. Wollwaren Spezialgeschäft

TYPEWRITERS
SCHREIBMASCHINEN
neu u. gebraucht - Reparaturen
billigste Preise
OTTO WOLLINA
Klostertor 2 Tel. 24 59 66

BOOKSELLERS
Buchhandlung — Leihbücherei
GESCHW. DEINET
Hamburg, Wandsbeker Chaussee 97
Wandsbek, Lübecker Strasse 26

PAINTING and DECORATING
EGON BUCHHOLZ
MALEREIBETRIEB
Sievekingsallee 55 Telef. 263178

LEIPZIG

Developing and Printing
PHOTO - WINTER
LEIPZIG SCHILLERSTR 5
Filialen:
Hotel Stadt Rom a. Hbf
Li - Merseburgerstr. 75
Entwicklungs- u. Kopieranstalt

Ladies' Hairdresser
Permanent Wave
SALON GOTTSCHLING
C 1, Kupfergasse 1-3
Tel. 14346
English and French spoken

MAGDEBURG

Linens—Cottons—Trousseaux
Peter Georg Balis
Otto v. Guerickestr. 97 Tel. 31271/72
WANTS TO SEE YOU!

MÜNCHEN

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS
Paul Böhmer
ARCHITEKTURBÜRO u. BAUUNTERNEHMUNG
München 19, Aiblingerstr. 2 Tel. 61600
Ausführung von Neu- u. Umarbeitungen jeder Art

HIGH-CLASS
HAIRDRESSER
for Ladies and Gentlemen
A. HERKOMER
Theatinerstr. 30 Phone 297604

Administration of Houses and Property
KARL TRISCHBERGER
Rotkreuzplatz 2/1
HAUSVERWALTUNGEN
Wirtschafts- und Steuerberatung insbes. alle einschlägigen Einkommen-, Vermögen- u. Haussteuerangelegenheiten

NÜRNBERG

BLUMEN und ARRANGEMENTS
OSKAR OBST
KÖNIGSTR. 69
Ich bin Mitglied der Fleurop und der Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association

SEBNITZ I. SA.

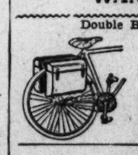
CURT NELSON
Cameras and Photographic Accessories
Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Articles
All Technical Necessaries for Manufacture of Artificial Flowers

STETTIN

FURNITURE DEALERS
MÖBELHAUS
Carl Schmidt
nur Frauenstr. 32 und 28. Tel. 30464

WANDSBEK

Double Bag for Bicycle



H. H. Friedrichsen
Wandsbek
Schillerstrasse 24
Fahrrad-Gepäckdoppeltasche
Versandaufträge werden ausgeführt

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

nw Fashion House
DRESSES. COATS. RAINCOATS
Exclusive Models. Low Prices.
Joh. Vermeerstraat 42
Tel. 27248

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113. Hoek Valeriusstraat. Tel. 331126. Post Giro 48511

"ANITA"
Directie Mevrouw Poppink
Dameskleeding und Hoeden—Modes
Fred: Hendriklaan 142 Tel. 585195

L. A. VAN TOUR PAINTER
DRIEMAAL BEKROOND
Huis & Decoratie
Anna Paulownastraat 45
's Gravenhage
Telefoon 33 05 75
in Binnen & Buitenland.
Met Hoogte onderscheidingen. Steeds gaarne tot uwen dienst.

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near The Hague
Klein Hoefyzerlaan 1 Tel. 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia, C. - Bandoeng
All kinds of Underwear
Bed and Table Linen—
Towels, Bath goods.
Mosquito Nets.
Very moderate prices.

NORWAY

OSLO

W. B. SAMSON'S
Pastry reduced to 15 öre.
TELEPHONE 41830 DELIVERIES

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS - STATIONERY

Sannerbroens Benzinstation
Waldemar Thranes gt. 86
AUTO SERVICE STATION
Also spare parts for Motor-Tricycles
Telephone 70222

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 2, Kungsgatan 77
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm Kungsgatan 5

Anton Larsson
FOTO-MAGASIN
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
Developing, Printing, Enlargements, Frames and Framing Work

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 673380. 612925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Fripps Otto de Rose Soap

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

BOLLWERK 15. 3-6 p. m daily

Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Wollenhof AG
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS. ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
Furniture Bedding
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
VISIT OUR EXPOSITIONS
Bern: Länggasstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr 30

KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.

OSCAR FÄH
NEUENGASSE 30
Frames all your Pictures and Mirrors

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS
A. v. GUNTEN
Large Assortment in Lamps Repairs
Beundenfeldstrasse 31 Tel. 27.499

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

ALKOHOLFREIES RESTAURANT
Tea-Room Astoria
GENFERGASSE 5 1. STOCK

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

meer meubles berne furniture
Feinbäckerei - Konditorei
(BAKER and CONFECTIONER)
H. MAEDER
Kramgasse 76, beim Zeitglocken
Spezialität: Wienernussgipfel

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 26 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC.

Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terrailiet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

GARAGE METROPOLE
Centrally located
THEO. SARBACH S. A. 6 Rue d'Italie
Terraplane, Standard Cars, Amilcar. All supplies. Spares in stock. Repairs undertaken. Tel. 44.022.

LIBRAIRIE KUNDIG
1 Place du Lac Tel. 40.684
The English and American Bookstore of Geneva

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES FOR TRAVELLERS
REPAIRS
MAISON J. FAVRE S.A.
60 Rue du Rhône Tel. 51.102

MAISON TRABOLD
COAL OFFICE
MAZOUT
7 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 48.318

LAITERIE "LA CLOCHETTE"
DAIRY
J. BOUVARD S.A.
23 Rue Kleberg

SALON DE COIFFURE
MAISON MATTHYS
5 Rue des Grottes.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser. PERMANENT WAVING, MANICURING
PALMOLIVE SOAP for sale. Tel. 24.835

TH. DELAPIERRE
FLORIST
2 Rue du Rhone Tel. 40.077

INTERLAKEN

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
MARKTGASSE 1
Renowned for Quality and Prices

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
Räuber & Co. Ltd.
Interlaken—Grindelwald—Wengen
When visiting the BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND ask for
Burri's Eating Butter
and
Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI. Tel. 309

ART SHOP
G. WACKERLIN CENTRALPLATZ
Souvenirs *Stationery*
Etchings *Objects of Art*

LAUSANNE

COAL WOOD GASOIL
Summer Prices
PACHE & RUCHONNET
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22.907 and 22.908
Lausanne et Renens Depot de commandes Magasin Caprez, Place St. François, Pully: Epicerie Pache-Jaton, Ave. du Tirage.

LUCERNE

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ADELHEID ROTHENFLUH
Silks and Velvets
Weinmarkt 5, Luzern Tel. 21.226

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

RORSCHACH

Confiserie *Tea Room*
K. MAURER
SIGNALSTR. 10 TEL. 314
Own Specialities Praliné

ST. GALLEN

E. Keller & Co.
Gilt Border and Frame Maker
Portraits and Posters Mounted and Framed
PELMETS
Rosenheimstr. 2, St. Gall. 0.

DRUG STORE
Pfannenstiel & Tobler
Marktgasse 13
Non-Alcoholic Drinks
Mineral Waters

SWITZERLAND

THUN

Silk Specialities
Ribbons
H. DIETRICH
FREIENHOF

FLORIST
E. LIEBI
FREIENHOF
Flowers for Every Occasion
Nursery: Lauenen

ZÄZIWIL

ZÄZIWIL i/E
(Linie: Berne-Langnau-Lucerne)
Gasthof Z. "Weissen Rössli"
Heimeliger Ferienort. Schönes Ausflugsziel
Niedrige Preise. Tel. 4. Prospekte durch Familie Künzi. Restaurant.

ZURICH

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods Silks
White Goods
Metzler
LIMMATQUAI 52, ZURICH

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre Anlagen, Neuanlagen, Reparaturen, Techn. Beratungen
ROBERT BLUM
Sempacherstrasse 71, Zürich Tel. 41159
CENTRAL HEATING

CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Postrasse 2, Zürich 1

GRIEDER
SILKS, SILK GOODS, WOOLLENS
SWISS KNITWEAR
GRIEDER & CO.
ZURICH
Lucerne St. Moritz

Fr. L. Oswald
MALERGESCHÄFT
Röschibachstr. 54 Tel. 62.551

ART SHOP
Meyer-Buck
Schiffände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZURICH 1
Marktgasse/
Ecke Rindermarkt

Parfumerie Schindler
Zürich 1 Paradeplatz
Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first-class makes.
Everything for Beauty Culture.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's First-Class Hairdresser.

DICK-STREBEL
Hohlstrasse-Knüslistrasse 4.
Zurich 4.
COAL and WOOD
TEL. 52861
(Ask for Mr. Guldener)

H. KNÖPFLI
FORCHSTRASSE 113
ob. Hegibachplatz
Empfiehlt sich für
Stoffe, Wäsche, Tricotagen, etc.
(Stuffs, Underlinen, Hosiery)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Elephorus

Sole Sth. African agents for
HECTOR POWE
SUITS
Clothes tailored by Hector Powe in Regent Street, London, reflect that air of simple dignity and well bred style which marks the man of judgment and cultivated taste. Obtainable only in Capetown at prices from
£6'6'0
Other Cleghorn branches at Durban, Port Elizabeth; also trading as BLINMANS, Johannesburg.
When in Capetown Visit
CLEGHORN'S CAFE

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2-5662

Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave.
Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor Mades to Measure
26 CHURCH STREET Tel. 2-3977

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES (PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN ST. Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
CHIVERS PRODUCTS

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone 2-5164, Cape Town. Box 865

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. Ltd
Head Office for South Africa: Commercial Union Buildings, 58-60, St. George's St., Cape Town
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
313-315 West St. Phone 3299 central

HOME MADE CAKES, PASTRY and SWEETS
ARLINES
(Formerly Mitchell Park T Room Depot)
Sandwiches All Varieties
Cut at short notice and delivered.
Proprietress: Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8 MERCURY LANE Phone "One Ate" 18

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear.

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE (Continued)

Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE
IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY, for SERVICE

Established 1863
Overells
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE
We Stock BEDGGOOD SHOES

While U Wait
RAPID
SHOE REPAIRING CO.
270 GEORGE STREET, CITY
(Next door to-Trittons)
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Private waiting parlors.

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Accident
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Equitable Life Bldg., Queens St., Brisbane
A. Frank Isley, Director — Herbert Burnie, Branch Manager

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

Centenary
Visitors to
MELBOURNE
—Make Yourselves at Home at
Melbourne's
Most Popular
and Most Accessible
DEPARTMENT
STORE
Situated "just across the way" from Princes Bridge and Flinders Street Stations—convenient two-way access between Flinders Street and Flinders Lane. Use this short way route right through our store as often as you please. No need to buy anything unless you desire to do so.

BALL & WELCH LTD
Flinders Street to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY LTD
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777
18 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA MELBOURNE
TEL. C. 2356

"Ronald's" for Flowers
CENTRAL CITY LTD.
229 Collins Street, next to Age Office

RAINER'S BEDDING
F4258 "BEST FOR REST"
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service
18 CENTRE COURT CENTREWAY

Regency Cafe
GOOD FOOD
GOOD SERVICE
HOME COOKING
REASONABLE COST
Telephone F 6781
CLYDE WAY, 130 ELIZABETH ST.
MELBOURNE C. 1 (Opp. State Sav. Bank)

GUEST HOUSE
"MOOLA"
(MRS. F. K. GEDDES)
Tel.: Win. 2156
HOT WATER SERVICE
ALL HOME COMFORTS
5 Princes St., St. Kilda. S. 2
Tariff from 2 gns. weekly
Close train, tram and St Kilda Road, Melbourne

TYPING
General Duplicating
Illustrated
Miss E. M. Tapner
20 Queen Street, Melbourne
TEL. C 11489

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

Cooper's Frock Shop
Sports Wear
Evening Frocks
Millinery
381 BURKE ROAD CAMBERWELL
AND AT BOX HILL
W 3704

ALL YOU NEED
in CHINA, CRYSTAL, TOOLS, PAINTS, CUTLERY
at
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W 2700

PLANT FRUIT TREES LEMONS and ROSES NOW
BEACH BROS.
FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN
522 Burke Road Camberwell

BEAUTY SHOPPE
for Individuality in Hairdressing MARLENE
(Miss G. V. Ansett)
3 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
Camberwell Phone W. 3177

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton
MIDDLE BRIGHTON
THE GIFT SHOP
PICTURES POTTERY NOVELTIES
and LENDING LIBRARY
MRS. BURLINSON
53 CHURCH ST.
MIDDLE BRIGHTON
X 3381

PERTH

THE LATTICE
Luncheons—Teas
Iced Drinks—Candies
Newspaper House Perth

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call YU 1244, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
83 FAIRLIGHT STREET, MANLY
9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

PHOTO ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
Telephone F1151 three lines

Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B-5488

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

ELLIS & CO.
TAILORS for
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
THE TRIANGLE
277 HIGH ST. CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
DIC
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags!
Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture
and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments
Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's
Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

Jays
266 LAMBTON QUAY
Exclusive Model Evening Gowns—Day Frocks — Winter Fur-Trimmed Coats—Cardigans—Jumpers and Suede Coats.

Kelvin Service Station Ltd.
Specialising in Washing, Greasing, Changing Oil. Batteries, Tyres, Auto-Electrical and Mechanical Repairs.
All Petrol and Oils
Cr. Bolton Street and The Terrace
Phone 44-614

"BOUDOIR"
Specialists in Ladies' Lingerie, Hosiery, Blouses, etc.
"Boudoir," 73 Manners Street
WELLINGTON

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS
of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
R. D. Tonks, Prop.

INSURANCE
Life, Endowment, Family Income, Annuities, Fire, etc ADVICE FREE.
W. E. PALMER & CO.
BANK CHAMBERS, 79 MANNERS STREET

You Value Good Service
We Value Your Business
JENNINGS'
CASH GROCERY
13 RIDDIFORD STREET, NEWTOWN

Hollywood Beauty Parlour
(Mrs. Vera Maxwell, Late of Sydney)
Permanent Waving Experts
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture in All Branches.
94 Willis St., Wellington Ph. 47-494

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

isobel mclaren
236 lambton quay wellington
furs and gowns

G. G. MACQUARRIE
Licensed ELECTRICIAN and Registered RADIO Serviceman.
All Kinds Repairs, Servicing and Installations. Electric Lamps Supplied.
PHONE 45-865 46 MANNERS ST.

THE YUKON FUR CO.
Miss June Greening
For High-Class Furs and Fur Coats. Repairing and Remodelling.
A visit will ensure satisfaction.
Room 403, Hamilton Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington Phone 42-731

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Spool Appliance

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS handy little appliance can be fastened to the end of any ordinary spool of thread, and forms a holder for one's needle. Moreover, the two clips, bent outward near the point end of the needle, make a convenient place to wrap up the ends of your thread. This idea came to Inez M. Oldham, of Chicago, who received United States Patent No. 1962325 for it. It is just another example of the fact that there are new things to be discovered for almost every imaginable occupation.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Saith—One syllable, *seth* (short *e*).

Dew, endureth—Long *u*.

Contemptuously, congratulate—The effort to avoid sounding the *u* as *oo* is worth while.

Herb—The *h* is preferably not sounded.

Transgressed—*Trans-*, not *tranz-*.

Gavest, doest—Two syllables.

Grievous—Two syllables, *greev'-us*; not *greev'-i-us*.

"Dearly beloved" (I Pet. 2:11)—"Beloved" here is an adjective serving as a substantive, and is pronounced preferably with three syllables.

"And if I" (Luke 11:19)—Careful enunciation will enable the speaker to avoid *"an defy."* A split-second pause after "and" might help.

Intents—The accent is on the second syllable.

Samuel—*Sam'-u-el*; not *Sam'-yel*.

Matthew—*Math'-u*; not *Ma'-thoo*.

Scriptures—A lover of the Scriptures may not always be judged by the way he refers to the canonical writings; but certainly a better impression is given by a reverent *Skrip'-tyourz* than by a careless *Skrip'-cherz*.

Water—*Wau'-ter*; not *wat'-ter*.

So-called—Principal stress on *so-*; secondary emphasis on *-kauld*.

Inversion—End it *-shun*; not *-zhun*.

Assimilated—Sound the third vowel as short *i*; avoid sounding as *a* in *sofa*.

Irradiance—*Ih-ray'-dih-anse*.

"Genesis 1 5"—*Jen'-e-sis, one, five*.

Effulgence—*Eh-ful'-jense* (vowels short).

Alterative—The only stress is on the first syllable, *aul'-ter-a-tiv* (*au* as in haul, *e* as in maker, *a* as in chaotic, *i* short).

Nature, natural—Watch the *u* sound; but don't betray concern.

Evil—The *i* is not sounded.

Illustrates—The accent is preferably on the second syllable.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Quotation for Today

THE person who is content with second-rateness, with mediocrity, will never see perfection.
—RICHARD ROBERTS

What They Say

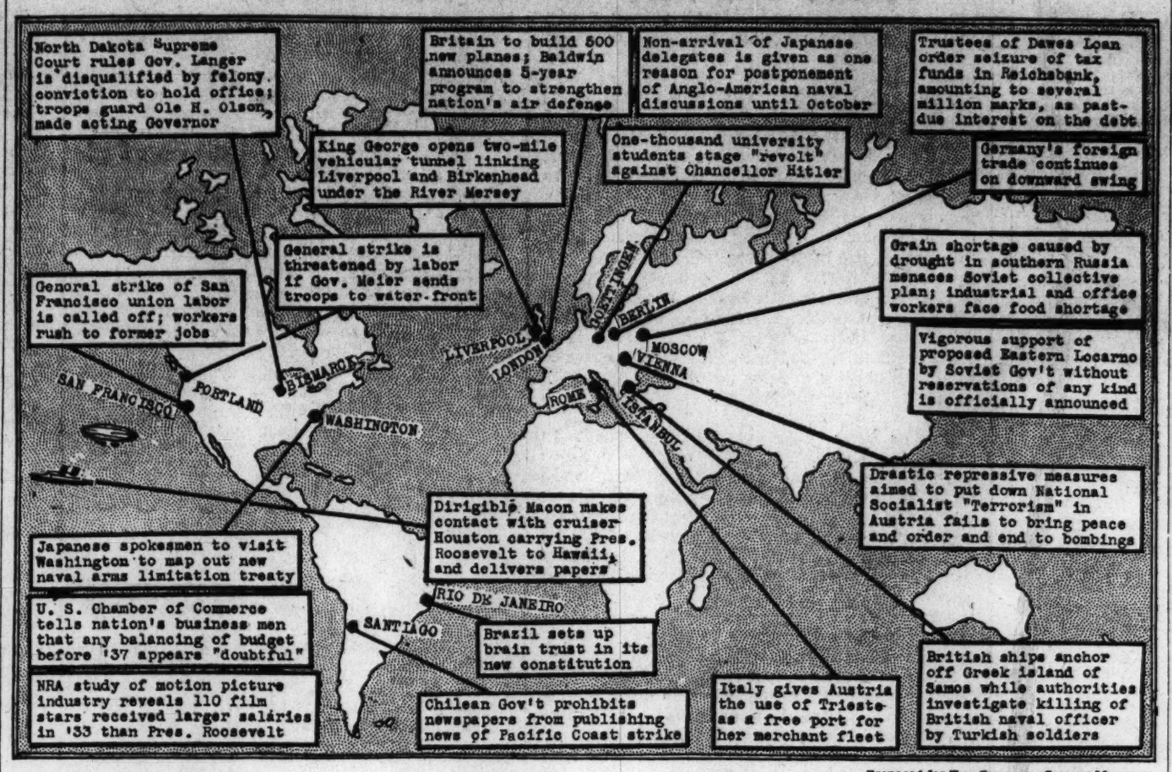
Moves First

"Only in taking action does the Englishman discover what he wants to do."—*André Maurois.*

Pacts vs. Pax

"Will 'Pacts' prove the new way of spelling Pax?"—*Dr. Cloudesley Brereton.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


North Dakota Supreme Court rules Gov. Langer is disqualified by felony conviction to hold office; troops guard Ole H. Olson, made acting Governor
Britain to build 500 new planes; Baldwin announces 5-year program to strengthen nation's air defense
Non-arrival of Japanese delegates is given as one reason for postponement of Anglo-American naval discussions until October
Trustees of Dawes Loan order seizure of tax funds in Reichsbank, amounting to several million marks, as past-due interest on the debt
King George opens two-mile vehicular tunnel linking Liverpool and Birkenhead under the River Mersey
One-thousand university students stage "revolt" against Chancellor Hitler
Germany's foreign trade continues on downward swing
General strike is threatened by labor if Gov. Meier sends troops to water-front
Grain shortage caused by drought in southern Russia menaces Soviet collective plan; industrial and office workers face food shortage
General strike of San Francisco union labor is called off; workers rush to former jobs
Vigorous support of proposed Eastern Locarno by Soviet Gov't without reservations of any kind is officially announced
Drastic repressive measures aimed to put down National Socialist "Terrorism" in Austria fails to bring peace and order and end to bombings
Dirigible Macon makes contact with cruiser Houston carrying Pres. Roosevelt to Hawaii, and delivers papers
Japanese spokesmen to visit Washington to map out new naval arms limitation treaty
U. S. Chamber of Commerce tells nation's business men that any balancing of budget before '37 appears "doubtful"
Brazil sets up brain trust in its new constitution
British ships anchor off Greek island of Samos while authorities investigate killing of British naval officer by Turkish soldiers
NRA study of motion picture industry reveals 110 film stars received larger salaries in '33 than Pres. Roosevelt
Chilean Gov't prohibits newspapers from publishing news of Pacific Coast strike
Italy gives Austria the use of Trieste as a free port for her merchant fleet
SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND
WASHINGTON
BERMUDA
LIVERPOOL
LONDON
BERLIN
COPENHAGEN
MOSCOW
VIENNA
ROME
ISTANBUL
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTIAGO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

The Battle of Mareshah

DURING the good reign of King Asa, the men of Judah were attacked by a certain Zerah who came from Ethiopia, which lay to the south of Egypt, and is said to have mustered a "host" of no fewer than "a thousand thousand" men (II Chron. 14:9).

The forces of Asa were little more than half as numerous (verse 8); and while the two armies were preparing for battle "in the valley of Zephathah at Mareshah" (v. 10), the Judean ruler prayed to the Lord for help, expressing the confident assurance that God could assure victory to those fighting in a righteous cause, whether their numbers were small or great, and adding "We rely on thee . . . Thou art our God" (v. 11 Revised Version).

Asa's steadfast confidence was amply justified, for in the battle which ensued the pagan Ethiopians were put to flight, and the men of Judah gained a decisive victory (verses 12ff).

Just Between Us

AFTER expressing appreciation for the Monitor, Miss F. E. B., of Waterbury, Vt., documents her letter by adding:

Yesterday I gave two large "train letters" to a lady and her young son who were leaving for California. In the lady's envelope I put Sundial articles, Daily Anecdotes, stories from the back page of the Monitor, and other interesting clippings; in the boy's envelope I put Waddles, Snubs, stories from the Children's Page, and Camera Club Pictures.

Monitor train letters—not a bad idea!

Aren't some people the kindest things? For example, here comes Mrs. R. E. D., of Atlanta, with this:

Every time I read "Just Between Us" I have the feeling that it is an intimate message, and I read it as though you intended it just for me. I have heard others say that it appealed strongly to them also, and this has prompted me to let you know that we like it and hope you will continue with it.

I watch with interest your comments on "What do you read?" and should like to express the hope that another page will be added to the Monitor, rather than cut out some of the features we now have, for they are all like old friends and I think we shall miss them if they have to go.

This leads us to say that until March 25, 1927, the features of the Monitor had roamed about throughout the paper; but on that date they were assembled on the inside back page, being assigned to the lower right-hand corner—three columns reaching up to within three or four inches of the fold. It was a proud day indeed when the department finally reared its head to the fold; and there was dancing in our alley when it broadened out by acquiring the adjoining half column. Then it began to explore the upper regions!

The progress has been gradual, and we trust deserved. The question of more space, however, might better be left until the fullest use is made of our present allotment. Meanwhile, our thanks go out to the thousands of readers whose contributions have helped thus far.

Feature Editor.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Concerning Rest

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was a day when I was weary. For my days had been full of cares, and my nights had been broken. And I spake unto Keturah, saying, I would fain Lay me down upon my Couch and rest. Trouble me not for the Space of One Hour. So I laid me down.

And I heard the Patter of Little Feet, and there were Little Hands pushing at my door. And there came unto me the daughter of the daughter of Keturah. And the little maiden is not yet three years old.

And she said, Grandpa, I want to rest with you.

And I said, Come, and we will rest together. Close thine eyes Tightly and be Very Still. So shall we rest both of us.

And the way she rested was this. She crept under the Blanket that covered me, so that her head and all the rest of her were Covered, and she said, Grandpa, you have losed your little girl.

Then did I seek my little girl whom I had losed, and I said, Where is my little girl? Where is my little girl? And I felt all over the Blanket, and I found her not.

Then did she cry, Here I am!

And she threw off the Blanket, and laughed.

And she hid from me the Second Time, and the Third Time, and Many Times beside. And every time I found her again, hiding under the Blanket.

And when this had wearied her, she Sat Astride me, so that One Foot was on the Right Side and one was on the Left, and she held me by the thumbs, and her little hands could not quite reach around my two thumbs. And she rocked back so that her head touched the couch between my knees, and she sat up with a Bump upon my Stomach. And she rode me to Banbury Cross and to many other places.

And she said, You are having a good time with me, aren't you, Grandpa?

And I told her that it was true.

Now at the end of One Hour, I came forth leading the little damsel by the hand, and Keturah said, Thou art rested. I behold that thy weariness is gone.

And it was even so. For the joy of playing with the little damsel had driven away my care, and I was rested.

Now I thought of this, and I remembered that my Lord had said unto me, and not to me only but to all mankind, Come unto me, ye weary and heavy-laden, and I will give you rest. And I remembered that He said that in resting I should bear a yoke and find it easy, and carry a burden and find it light. And behold, I knew what He meant.

Night-Blooming Cereus

Credit for Photographing This Rare and Exotic Beauty of the Floral Kingdom Goes to Charles C. Blanchard, Santa Ana, Calif. He Wins a Membership in the Monitor Camera Club and a Dollar.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Rest-Room Advertising

A NEW clerk was told the store was about to let her go for a time to cut down expenses. She asked if she might try out an advertising scheme she thought would more than pay her salary. She was allowed a trial.

Knowing that many women availed themselves of the comfort of the store's rest room, she placed there a bulletin board with clever announcements on it. Then she displayed one or more of the articles, or wore in some of the latest fashions. If she had interested inquirers, she gave them a slip to the department clerk where the goods were sold; and this showed she was worth retaining on the store force.

J. R. L.

Window Shade Repairs

A WOMAN who had in her home the type of window shades which do not clean well, discovered that she could turn the shades, using the end which had been on the roller for the bottom, and sewing a hem on the sewing machine with long stitch. This so prolonged the usefulness of her shades that she decided to offer a similar service to others in her vicinity. She cleaned off the top dirt with wallpaper cleaner and turned the shade for a small sum; and before long she had worked up a very nice business.

Mrs. Ella H. H.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln Settles an Account

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Abraham Lincoln was practicing law in Springfield, Ill., a wealthy citizen of the town engaged him to bring suit against a poor attorney for a debt of $2.50. In vain Mr. Lincoln tried to dissuade him, but the creditor was obdurate and threatened to engage another lawyer unless Mr. Lincoln would do his bidding.

"Well," said Mr. Lincoln finally, "if you are determined that suit shall be brought, I will bring it; but my charge will be $10." His client paid him the amount asked and insisted that suit must be brought that day.

Immediately after the client's departure, Mr. Lincoln brought suit. He then looked up the debtor, told him what he had done and handed him $5 of his fee. Together they went to the squire's office, where the debtor confessed judgment and paid the bill.

Brevities

Detroit News—A base runner who tries to steal with the bases full has turned up in the American League. Yet they keep saying that rugged individualism in the country is dead.

Los Angeles Times: After all, it would seem that the final pole-sitting record will be hung up by Byrd.

San Francisco Chronicle: The cow that strolled into a public library in Arkansas a few Sundays ago may have been looking for "Green Pastures."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Multiplied Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THAT one's resources may be small, yet be multiplied into helpfulness to others, is illustrated here in the experience of a policeman who has developed many ways of lending a hand.

Adjoining his little home far out on the south side of Chicago, this man and his wife own a vacant lot. Each year they raise vegetables there and distribute them to families who are in need. In addition, they raise quantities of potatoes in a plot of ground which a farmer 35 miles away has set apart for them.

They also periodically collect discarded clothing from friends and acquaintances, driving as far as 100 miles to get it. A group of women whom they have organized, make over and repair this clothing, after which it is distributed to children and adults.

Supplementing these activities, they have enlisted the coöperation of grocers, dry goods merchants and shoe dealers, who donate, or sell cheaply, perishable foodstuffs, discontinued lines of merchandise, etc. Day-old milk is purchased very cheaply for babies and children who otherwise might not have any.

Realizing that a great deal of land along a certain railroad might be used for gardens, the man made arrangements with the railroad officials to permit the use of such land for individual family gardens. The railroad each year prepares the land for gardening, then this man teaches the people how to make the gardens and supervises their work. There are now about 150 of these.

This policeman and his wife always are busy and cheerful. Although these activities require several hours every day, they are finding joy and satisfaction in thus supplying the needs of others.

In Lighter Vein

Another Trip

Mrs. Bustle had never been abroad before. The first time she went out with a guide in Switzerland, therefore, her questions were almost continuous. For a long time the guide answered patiently, but eventually he tired.

"Ah," exclaimed the woman, pointing to a mass of broken rocks scattered about the base of a mountain, "and where did all those come from?"

"They were brought down the mountain by glaciers, madam," was the answer.

"And where are the glaciers now?"

"They've gone back up the mountain," sighed the guide, "to fetch some more rocks."—*Tit-Bits.*

Someone Must

Her father gravely surveyed the young man.

"So," he said, "you are asking for the hand of my daughter?"

The young man nodded nervously.

"Can you wash, darn, sew, and keep house?" asked father.

"B-b-but why should I need to do these things?" the suitor stammered.

"Because my daughter can't," said the other.—*Answers.*

Quiet Village

Policeman (to motorist): "Why didn't you slow down? Didn't you see that notice back there, 'Slow Down Here'?"

Motorist: "Yes, but I thought it referred to your village!"

Vacation

Hubby: "At last I've got a week's vacation."

Wifey: "That's fine, Jack. Now you can weed the garden, mow the lawn, clean out the cellar, fix the roof, paint the kitchen and do those other little jobs I have mentioned so often."—*Pathfinder.*

Supreme Test

Failure: "Everything I touch seems to fold up."

Motorist: "Hurrah, you're just the man I want to see. Touch this road map for me."

Like Dad's

The barber lifted the young customer into his chair. "How do you want your hair cut, sonny?"

"Like Dad's, with a hole in the top."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Keeping Peace in the Family*

By CARMACK

Since Tiddlywinks and Buzzy have been staying at our house Sarah says she can scarcely turn around without finding a dog or cat under her feet—
She seems to think we muss things up terribly, too—
So Tw. and I talked it over and decided we'd just have to watch our step—
And keep our eyes open—
And do everything we can to keep her in a good humor—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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Editorials

Lessons From San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, and indeed the United States as a whole, has cause for gratitude in the ending of the general strike with so little trouble. At the beginning of the week it seemed that violence could not be avoided. Credit must go to citizens who remained calm, to labor leaders who kept control of their forces, and to local and national officials who acted with wisdom and firmness to preserve order.

The way is now open for settlement of the original disputes between water-front workers and their employers. Meanwhile, the public has an opportunity to survey and assess the results of America's second general strike.

The first thing that stands out is the new proof that a general strike is a dangerous, double-edged and ineffective weapon for Labor. The San Francisco attempt is an especially useful illustration, because it failed despite unusual and favorable conditions. Among these was the friendly attitude of the Government and the people. It is clear that part of the labor strategy was to cultivate the benevolent neutrality, if not the support, of the public. But keeping public sympathy while shutting off supplies which the public requires, is a problem not yet solved, if indeed it can be solved.

Apparently San Francisco labor leaders had hoped that when inconvenienced, the public would immediately put pressure upon an already favorably disposed National Government to intervene and force concessions from employers. There was a concerted effort to get citizens to appeal to Washington, and even to President Roosevelt. Many appeals were made, and the Federal Government did send special representatives to the coast, but officials have apparently refused to be coerced.

General Johnson flatly declared that he would do nothing until the alternate government set up by the general strike had ceased its attempt to force a settlement. Once coercion was resisted, there could be little hope for the strike's success, for the strike was directed at the Government primarily, and at the employers only secondarily. It could have won only if the Government had quickly submitted to pressure, or if public opinion, instead of resenting the inconvenience of the general strike, had looked beyond the unions which were the immediate causes of inconvenience, and had insisted that the employers were the real cause, and that the Gover..ment should force concessions from them.

Such a complete sympathy with the purpose of the strike—a purpose that immediately became diffused and confused as soon as the strike became general—did not exist in San Francisco. The union leaders quickly found that their choice was between inhuman impositions and concessions. By relaxing restrictions on supplies and services, labor leaders may have hoped to win public gratitude and support. They really proved that they could not maintain an alternative government.

In the whole account of what has happened this week, the employers hardly make an appearance. Their opportunity will come now. If they are wise, they will not seek to use the failure of the general strike to make more harsh demands on labor. The fact that 60,000 or 70,000 workers in San Francisco were willing to risk the general strike is plain indication that in their eyes serious grievances existed, and it is quite possible the public will now feel that employers who render men desperate must bear some responsibility.

At the same time it is to be hoped that the reports are untrue which intimate that Postmaster-General Farley may threaten cancellation of mail contracts to force concessions from ship owners. That would be an intolerable use of federal power, and would utterly destroy the Government's position as an impartial umpire, so strengthened by its refusal to be coerced by the general strike and so essential if it is to promote justice in remaining disputes.

City Politics in a Farm State

THE political circus which North Dakota's two Governors have staged at the capital is a fresh reminder that North Dakota likes extremes. When the farmers began having troubles, they organized the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota and put the State into business, with dubious success. Even when the droughts came, North Dakota was not content with one ordinary drought, but it had a series of droughts, climaxed this spring with a record-breaker. The State now develops a surplus of Governors.

A majority in the State believes Gov. William Langer, now deposed, a martyr in the cause of the farmers, the victim of big business. The State Legislature, favorable to him and meeting at his call, has within its range the impeachment of his successor, Gov. Ole E. Olson. The other great division of sentiment in the State considers Governor Langer a political opportunist, playing on the farmer and using spectacular methods, such as embargoes on farm produce and widely advertised debt moratoriums. These, it is said, actually meant little because of the Federal Government's huge refinancing program, but were designed to impress local farmers made desperate by many unfortunate years.

The old Nonpartisan League organization is badly disrupted, if not wrecked. In its place has grown up the dominant political machine controlled by Mr. Langer, and centering about a group of public employees. It is organized in practically every precinct and is using every means to convince the voters that Mr. Langer is the farmers' true friend. These methods are familiar in the large cities, but not so familiar in rural politics.

The farmers of North Dakota have struggled for years to better themselves, but at times they have been misguided and misled. The State's difficulties today are the culmination of too much politics in farming, too much hope in political expedients, too much trust in politicians.

Politics may have played some part in instigating the Langer trial, but the charges were made by federal investigators, were handled in the usual manner before the grand jury and a petit jury selected from the citizenry, and both juries found Mr. Langer guilty of a felony and he was sentenced by a Federal Court to eighteen months in the penitentiary and a fine of $10,000. His subsequent calling out of the militia and summoning of the Legislature appears to be an effort to raise local political forces as a counterpoise to forces of federal law.

Some of North Dakota's politico-farm philosophy has drifted very close to questionable methods. But there are sound, straight-thinking elements in the State, and, faced with an intolerable, but almost comic situation, they may be expected to see their way out of the fog and restore normal governmental procedure.

Government in Great Britain

THE National Government in Britain, so far from weakening as it approaches the end of its third year of office, shows on the contrary some signs of being more securely in the saddle than it was a year ago. At a series of recent by-elections its supporters have been returned by unexpectedly large majorities. Labor has failed to secure any manifestation of a striking revival of confidence in its policy. On the other hand, leaders of the right-wing Conservatives have seldom been able to evoke enthusiasm for extreme Toryism. The theatrical displays of the Fascists, leading on a few occasions to violent scuffles between Fascists and Communist roughs, have either amused or disgusted the majority of the public.

Changes in the personnel of the Government have been, up to the present, less drastic than the prophets had looked for. One able Cabinet Minister has been given a nonpolitical appointment, a promising young Conservative, Mr. Oliver Stanley, has taken his place; and all the consequent promotions in the junior ranks of the Ministry have been, with one exception, Conservative. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, on a three months' holiday, leaves the Conservative leader, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in his place as acting Prime Minister.

The Government is in essence a Conservative one. But it cannot be called Tory. It has to placate Tory elements among its supporters—and that is a cause of occasional vacillation, in foreign policy and in the treatment of defense—but it is not Tory at heart. Its stability to a great extent rests on the quiet influence of Mr. Baldwin. There is confidence in him because he is universally regarded as a man willing to sacrifice his personal interests for the public good. He could be Prime Minister tomorrow, but prefers to keep Mr. MacDonald in that position as the symbol of national unity. He is not himself clever at initiating new policies, but believes in giving a free hand to the clever men among his colleagues. The result has not always been fortunate in the sphere of foreign policy, but in the economic sphere, which counts for so much today, three men have been enabled to get together and work toward a common end by means of tariffs, trade agreements and agricultural marketing schemes—Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Runciman and Mr. Walter Elliot.

These three have been winning respect for the Government, not necessarily because their policy is approved of, but because they know their own minds. The cry throughout the country has been for a national "plan." They at least have a plan, and they are, slowly, perhaps, but consistently, working in accordance with it. It is a plan which offends the Free Traders, which suffers from overcomplication, and involves a host of tiresome restrictions, some of which defeat their own ends. But it is at least a deliberately thought-out whole, an attempt to deal with the modern economic problem in accordance with a scheme; and the public is disposed to feel that they should be allowed to try it out. Upon their efforts during the next year or two, unless some new crisis arises, will to a large extent depend the prestige of the Government at the general election.

Meantime, there is no other group of men in the country who inspire confidence in their power to form a government. The present Administration does not act as quickly as its critics would like it to do; it does not embrace imaginative schemes of reconstruction; it does not evoke the least enthusiasm. But it seems safe. And in these days of excitable cries, sensational panaceas, and violence abroad, the British public, so long as the situation continues to improve, is inclined to plump for safe if stolid leadership.

Back to Aristotle

QUESTIONS that for centuries have exercised the wits of men often seem today no nearer solution than when first propounded. Innumerable attempts have been made from time to time to detect the fallacy in Zeno's thousands-of-years-old "proof" that a fast runner can move no swifter than a tortoise, but no such effort has commended itself to the understanding of the man in the street.

In these circumstances it is encouraging to note that thousands of years ago answers were given to questions which did not even begin to be asked until a comparatively short time ago. One of these is perennially attracting the best and most systematic thought that Great Britain can supply. Why Englishmen leave undone the bottom button of their waistcoats is a problem beside which war debts, Black Shirts, and even test matches sink into relative insignificance. In recent weeks members of the peerage, tailors, and musical comedy stars have wrestled vainly with the question. Yet the answer is all in Aristotle.

Learn to play the flute, that great man instructed the young men of Greece; but play it not quite perfectly, for otherwise you may be mistaken for a professional. It is that little touch of aristocratic pride, that slight infusion of patrician scorn for doing things as though they were really worth all one's attention, that causes the English waistcoat bottom button to be left undone. That trifling carelessness suggests that, although it may be good to dress well, the waistcoat-wearer is important enough not to dress too well. Englishmen always admire most in a cricket match the stroke made with an apparently effortless flick of the wrist. The same impression of ease and insouciance is given by that bottom button.

The Muse on the Campus

VERSE of college students is being hailed as a key to what American youth is thinking, on the basis that writing is self-revelation. A poetry contest recently conducted in the colleges by the Forum produced several surprises, particularly the extent of undergraduate interest in verse. A modest prize, quietly offered, brought competing verses from students of 209 colleges in forty-three states. The quality of versification was rated as "distinctly superior to the undergraduate average of a generation ago." Five young women from a new college in Vermont contributed verse "of real promise." From a Minnesota student came just four lines:

To a Young Girl

Your hair is a golden sea;
Your hands are songs unsung;
Your eyes are caverns hung
With veils of mystery.

The second surprise is that the jazz note was conspicuously absent. "The verse is in general quiet and collected, and its flights of imagination are rhythmical and normal."

Even more surprising was the absence of a satirical attitude. Can it be that youth has lost a taste for the tart fruits of iconoclasm? The Forum thinks so. Even the mawkish sentimentality which preceded the iconoclasts is missing, succeeded by sentiment not only about willow trees and lovers' moons, but sunny meadows, a tortoise pausing by the path, and a pine tree towering against a barn.

A Smith College girl sings of the joy of living:

Fling your hair
And swing.
Touch that gnarled limb
Up—up higher.
Birds fly like this—higher.

The final and biggest surprise was that these college poets have forgotten the depression! Only one, from Idaho, wrote about a search for a job, and he sounded so sturdy and gay that his quest surely will be successful.

"There is hope for America," Henry Goddard Leach, editor of the Forum, concludes, "in such young people emerging lean and weather-beaten from the depression. I believe that youth today is turning the tide to a new era of co-operation and personal courage . . . ready either to adapt themselves to a friendlier social order or to reshape their environment masterfully to suit their own ideas."

Whatever the interpretation, these fresh, clear songs are welcome music.

Barriers Burned Away

Book of the Day

GUY POCOCK'S DESIGN FOR A STAIRCASE (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50) contains a few hours of pleasant, effortless reading for those who do not care to tax their brains severely or have their feelings disturbed. The plan is clever, not worked out to its full possibilities, but of workmanlike finish—like a modern staircase, let us say, spruce and well-proportioned, but scant of detail.

On a staircase in a London flat lived eight families as unacquainted with one another as such families usually are, until a fire broke out one evening in No. 72, and everyone came forth to see what was going on. Until that happened they had not been introduced; now they were introduced, and as young Barry Gregg put it, they could never be the same again.

With eight families there had been at least eight private dramas going on. After the fire those dramas merged. It was Mrs. Nixon's deplorable habit of resorting to a bottle hidden in her clothespress that started the fire. It was Miss Piecraft and Miss Gillis, whom Miss Killick called cats, who "for the good of the parish" engineered a round-robin letter asking the Nixons to move. It was little Miss Killick who helped Mrs. Nixon to master her bad habit. It was Barry Gregg who showed initiative and charity in regard to Mrs. Nixon's delinquencies, and made Evelyn Bowley call her mother off from the pursuit instituted by the Misses Piecraft and Gillis. It was those interfering spinsters who got Colonel Power to send his harmlessly demented wife to a "Home." It was the Pottingers on the ground floor who persuaded the Colonel and Barry Gregg's father to foolish investments, and it was the young Deveretts on the top floor who found a good business opening for Barry when Evelyn Bowley jilted him.

In the end the losses, which are considerable, are outweighed by the sum total of gains. Mr. Pocock feels that everyone is consciously or unconsciously looking for "a way of escape," and his concern as an author is to find a good way for his characters. He is all on the side of tolerance, charity, and sympathy, and though his zest for types does not go to the length of any profound development of them, he produces with them a swift and varied tale.

WINIFRED KING RUGG

The Norths in the New Chile

IT WAS difficult for Sue to realize, as she opened the letter from Santiago, Chile, that it had come to her from a point as far south of the equator as Atlanta or San Diego is north of it. Yet it was from there that her brother, Christopher North, had written as he and his wife traveled about Latin America so that Chris might gather material for his use at the university, where he was professor of Latin-American history and culture. . . . Dear Sue:

Santiago differs from any city we have visited so far. It is more European than the others and yet it is American, or rather Latin American, in ways that are hard to describe. From many angles we can see the snow-covered peaks of the Andean range which we will cross soon on our way to Argentina. But it is not the mountains alone which make this city different. It has an atmosphere, an activity, an efficiency that make it distinctively "Chilean."

As Mary and I walked and drove about the streets of Valparaiso and Santiago we felt that something was lacking. I then recalled that Carleton Beals mentioned experiencing a similar sense when he first went to Cuba. He missed the Indian element there, and here we presently realized that we were not seeing any of the highly pigmented races. The brave Auracanians have been finally conquered and pushed into reservations of their own. One does not see them on the streets, although most Chileans wear on their lapels little statuettes of Caupolican, the hero of the Auracanian struggles against the Spaniards, and the hero of most modern Chileans of Spanish descent.

* * *

Professor and Señora Rivera joined us for lunch one day recently. Mary has finally admitted a lively interest in the Indians—the "brown peoples" off the main tourist routes and in the interior. During luncheon she turned to Professor Rivera.

"We have visited Antofagasta, Valparaiso, and Santiago, and have seen what a splendid urban civilization Chileans have built up," she said. "I feel more at home here than anywhere else I've been. But as we will not have time to go into the rural districts, won't you please tell us what the people do and how they live in the interior of Chile?"

I could see that Professor and Señora Rivera were making efforts to keep from laughing. Then they caught my eye and all three of us, to the mystification of Mary, finally broke out.

"Well, what *is* the joke?" asked Mary.

"Madam," said Professor Rivera, "Chile has no interior! Our nation is a long shoe string about 2000 miles from north to south and only 150 miles wide at the widest point. But, curiously enough, our civilization is insular, somewhat like England's. We are bounded on the west and south by the Pacific, on the east by the Andes, and on the north by the deserts through which you passed when you came down from La Paz. And this "insularity" has developed in us, or so it is our conceit, many of the fine characteristics of the English and of your 'rock-bound' New Englanders."

Mary laughed.

"Of course, I should have known better," she admitted. "I have been living with a map under my pillow for weeks. But do please tell us more of how your environment has influenced your development. It sounds interesting," she added.

"We have had to work very hard to make a living here in Chile," Professor Rivera said. "Food and fortunes were not handed to us on silver platters. Fortunately we discovered nitrates and copper, but by the time these minerals were making us rich our national character had been formed. Which was a good thing! Yesterday copper and nitrates, if they were sold at all, were selling at less than the cost of production. We Chileans who had never before defaulted on loans finally had to do so and everything looked gloomy indeed. But today, though we are far from prosperous, we are on our way and everything is picking up."

* * *

"Almost literally," I couldn't refrain from interrupting. I had read how the Government had sent people out to pick up gold. I asked him about it.

"Yes," continued Professor Rivera, "that is only one of the many things which we have done. Almost literally we Chileans started at the beginning and from the bottom. We faced the fact that the goose that laid the golden egg was no more. With the help and encouragement of our Government, we took off our white collars and went to work to develop new industries, to discover new wealth, and to uncover old mines of any and every sort."

Late into the afternoon we discussed the recovery program of Chile. Our friend, who is a professor of history, rattled off statistics as though he were an engineer or an economist instead. Mary voiced the fear that perhaps the Chileans had become too much like North Americans and had lost some of their sense of spiritual values and the intellectual interests that we had found in almost all the other Latin Americans we had come to know. Part of the answer came later when we visited the Museum of Beaux Arts, the Municipal Opera House, the model and modern Instituto Pedagogico. The rest came in one of those gracious and thoughtful gestures which endear Latin Americans to their friends.

One evening, after a pleasant meal at the Riveras', we were shown his library. As I walked past the many shelves lined with books which any student, and especially a Latin-American historian, would love to own, I stopped in front of the "History of Chile," by Barros Arana, and said to Mary, "this is the set I have always hoped to own."

"Yes, I remember," said Mary. "But it never occurred to me that it was a sixteen-volume affair. What a scholar the author must have been!"

Two days later, as we were about to part after a motor trip, Professor Rivera drew me aside, said he hoped I would not be offended, and announced that he had sent to the United States for me a set of Barros Arana's "History of Chile." He didn't want me to be bothered with it on the rest of the trip, but he did want to give me the insurance receipt. He hoped the books would arrive safely. Far from being offended, I was embarrassed by this more than friendly gesture. Few persons realize that there is enough Chilean history to fill sixteen volumes. But there is, and it is a fascinating story, too.

We leave for Buenos Aires tomorrow. CHRIS.

* * *

Sue realized then that Chris and Mary were by that time on the return journey to the United States by way of the east coast of South America.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

North . . South . . East . . West

Maybe It Might Have Been Worse

By FRANK L. PERRIN

PERHAPS when you read what is here set down you will be thinking, and possibly saying, that in the comparative seclusion of surroundings far removed from the turmoil of actual industrial striving, the academic observer sees only the brighter side. But shouldn't we all be grateful that there is a brighter side? Possibly we are all too much inclined to regard too intently and too seriously those things which are not, but which appear to be stern realities. It has been said that the most effective weapon of our traditional enemy is discouragement.

The foregoing is not a text, or the subject of an abstruse thesis. It simply paves the way for a little journey which I hope we may all profitably take back along the way we have traveled during the last few years, and especially over the path we have followed in these recent times of what we all have glibly referred to as depression. Through it all the great majority of the people of the United States have reminded me of the dear old lady of whom it was said that she was "enjoying poor health." Entire communities have, quite unconsciously, no doubt, made an entertaining game of economy. The people have vied with each other in cutting down family budgets for clothing, furniture and other commodities which they were not actually obliged to replenish or replace.

* * *

In the meantime, neither the systematic economizers nor their less prudent friends elsewhere have denied themselves indulgence in pleasurable pursuits. Everywhere we see the picture houses, the ball games, the beach resorts and the theaters well patronized. In Washington, at the height of the depressed period, we stood in line waiting for seats in a motion-picture house. I asked an attendant if they often had crowds as large as the one then waiting. He said it had been like that ever since the depression began.

On the highways, along the mainly traveled routes, there are tourists hurrying to and fro everywhere. And you do not see outmoded or decrepit automobiles. New cars of the later patterns carry their happy occupants along quickly and comfortably. Powerful buses, usually filled to capacity, cross and recross the country from coast to coast and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. Great steamers skirt the southern boundaries, threading through the Canal, carrying from West to East and from East to West their full quotas of tourists and vacationists.

This year, as last, Chicago is filled with visitors to the Century of Progress exposition. On the Lakes the grand tour attracts and satisfies.

* * *

Now the point is this, and it is one that will convince those whose memories take them back to 1907, 1893, and perhaps to 1873. Before that there were the lean years of 1819, 1837, and 1857. Not many, perhaps, will recall these earlier periods. In 1907, in a large city in the Middle West, there actually was no money available. Employers paid their workers in due bills and scrip, both non-negotiable except in private barter. The period following the crash in 1893 was one which imposed greater hardships for a time than have been endured in recent years. The early '70's, following the close of the Civil War, were years of genuine distress, due to inflated commodity prices in markets where the consumer was forced to buy, and, especially in the newer Middle West, to a lack of marketable products.

How conveniently the people of an older generation seem to have forgotten the more strenuous experiences of those earlier periods, only to magnify the present-day difficulties at which they should smile. Neither they nor the younger people about them could easily endure the privations of those years now long past. We have all joined in building up new standards in our home life and in business which demand a larger and an assured continuous flow of exchange, of service, and of consumption. There has been a break in this chain which modern economic usage has forged. But this break is not irreparable. The need is that a sure way of repairing and insuring it against new breaches be found.

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But there is an even greater need. It is that the prosperous and happy people of the United States stop and take account of the good things which are theirs. All of us have been tempted altogether too long to listen to the persuasive doctrine of defeatism, disaster and discouragement. The disciples of this doctrine have nothing to offer that is satisfying or helpful. They do not point to a better way.

The disturbances which attract attention and induce alarmist reports and forecasts are, as is well known, only sporadic. They are in no sense symptomatic of serious economic unrest. Even the most serious of these recent outbreaks is the culmination of a contest for class rule in a single branch of industry. Neither the social nor economic structure of government or of society is menaced. Behind these, and supporting and sustaining them, are the essentials which make for established and continuing peace.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Education for Service

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In re your editorial on June 26, "Where Are the Men?" why cannot the "business man with a plan" go to the colleges for his "men of intelligence and wisdom"? The colleges are turning out graduates by the thousand, and yet a man with a plan is having difficulty in finding men with ability.

One is often misunderstood when criticizing academic training, which appears to have the habit of accumulating credits and degrees and generally establishing contacts that lead to good connections, instead of developing energy, intuition, vision, and other qualities, for which the man with a plan is calling.

To what extent do our colleges aid their students in finding where they fit, and how much do they allow them to flounder around struggling for a degree so they can get a job? Do we realize how widespread is the impression among young folks that they will be unable to get employment unless they have a degree of some sort—no matter what?

If but half this education could be directed into creative and constructive channels— A. L. GUENTHER.

Lake Worth, Fla.